WEATHER
Partly Cloudy, Mild

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BRITISH 50 MILES PAST MUENSTER

2d Army Encircles Ruhr City; Patton 152 Mi. From Berlin

MONTGOMERY

PARIS, April 2 (UP).—The British 2d Army has encircled Muenster and driven 50 miles beyond that great Ruhr city, it was disclosed today. The U.S. 1st and 9th Armies, despite stiffening German resistance, scored new gains along with the American 3d, now 152 miles from Berlin.

First major German attempts to break out of the Ruhr pocket, in which from 50,000 to 150,000 enemy troops are trapped, have come near Berleberg, southwest of Paderborn, it was announced today.

The British troops were officially placed at 100 miles east of the Rhine and are maintaining the terrific pace which is sending Allied armies slicing through Germany. The British, in addition to encircling Muenster, have captured or fought into four other great rail centers.

Lifting a security blackout imposed six days ago, Field Marshall Sir B. L. Montgomery disclosed that four armored and two airborne divisions striking in 10 columns across the Westphalian plain have already captured or are fighting into Rheine, Hengelo and Enschede and are on the approaches of Osnabruck. They threatened to trap an estimated 50,000 German troops in North Holland.

Muenster, capital of Westphalia, was under the blazing assault of British 6th Armored Guards tanks, American paratroopers of the 17th Airborne Division and British artillery.

At least two other armored spearheads were officially disclosed to be at 100 miles beyond the Rhine and driving through the Tuetoberger forest both north and south of Bielefeld, with all organized German resistance disappearing in the central sector of Montgomery's front.

17 MILES FROM EISENACH

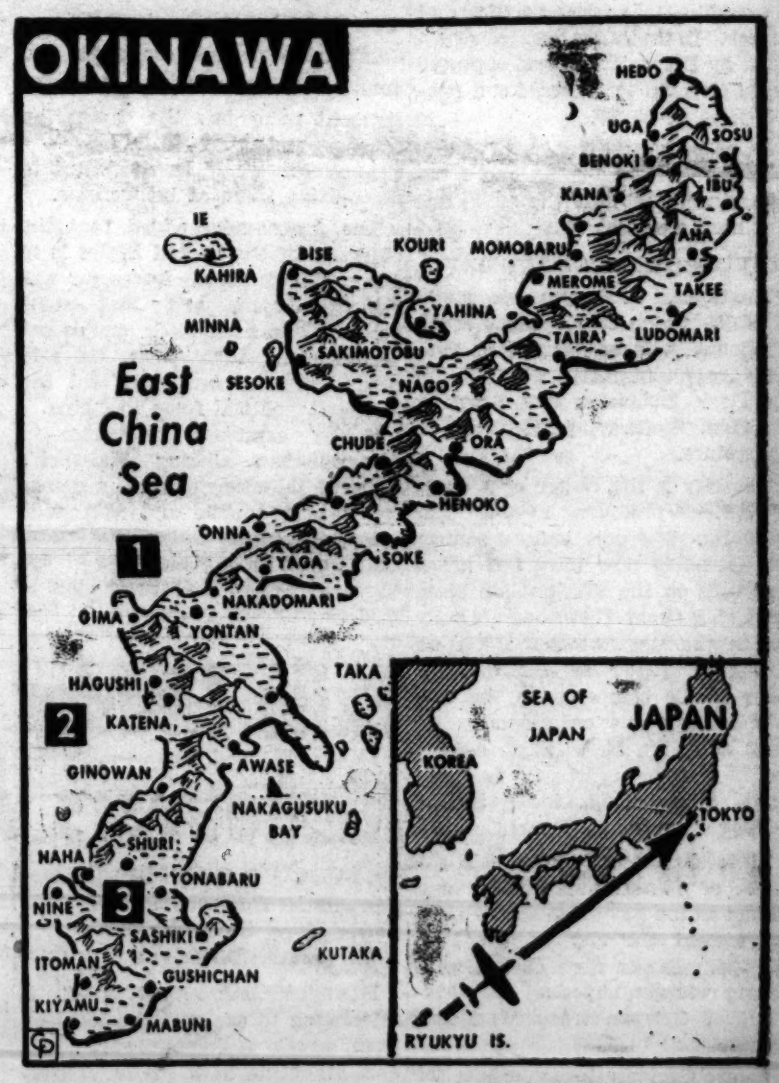
Three American armored columns of the 9th and 3rd Armies were on the high road to Berlin, with one column of the Third Army's 6th Armored Division reaching a point on the Werra River 17 miles northwest of Eisenach, to put it within 152 miles of Berlin.

Other Third Army infantry troops fought into two other great rail centers in central Germany—Kassel and Fulda—while the U.S. 1st captured Warburg and fought into Siegen, joining with the 9th in destruction of Germans trapped in the Ruhr, now estimated to number more than 100,000.

Silence covered progress of the 7th Army's 12th Armored Division which at last reports had reached the Main River line at four points near Wurzburg. Along the upper Rhine, the 10th Armored Division fighting on the Seventh Army's front smashed down the Mannheim - Karlsruhe superhighway to a point 15 miles southeast of Mannheim.

The great British breakout on the Westphalian plain—the best tank battleground in Europe—was spearheaded by one combat command of the 2nd Armored Division of Lt. Gen. William H. Simpson's 9th Army.

This combat command sliced northwest from Hamm on the Ruhr-Berlin superhighway as other units of the 2nd Armored smashed east to join with Lt. Gen. Courtney H. Hodges' 1st Army at Lippstadt and seal off the Ruhr.



Cutting Okinawa in Two: Marines of the Third Amphibious Force which took Yontan Airdrome (1) pushed northeast toward the two-mile-wide east-west isthmus; from the Kadena Airdrome (2), where the first dive bomber has already landed, infantrymen pushed to within two or three miles of valuable Nakagusuku Bay on the east coast; other infantrymen, driving south, reached within seven miles of Naha (3), capital of this Japanese homeland isle.

Soviets Win Last Nazi Oil Center
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Post Left By Byrnes to Go to Vinson
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HOW ARGENTINA AIDS NAZI PLOT
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Another 'Recy Taylor' Outrage
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Soviets Win Last Nazi Oil City

LONDON, April 2 (UP). — Soviet troops pushed to within 2½ miles of the Slovakian capital of Bratislava today, and 116 miles to the south seized the Hungarian oil center of Nagykanizsa, Germany's last major source of natural petroleum.

Berlin reported that the Soviets had driven a spearhead 33 miles into Austria to within 132 miles east of Adolf Hitler's Berchtesgaden hideout, but that report was not confirmed by the Moscow war bulletin which merely reported hard fighting on the front south of Vienna.

Moscow reported that Marshal Rodion Y. Malinovsky's 2nd Ukrainian Army driving along the north side of the Danube reached within sight of Bratislava, a city of 123,000, with the capture of Biskupice, 29 miles due east of Vienna. Vajnary, five miles northeast of Bratislava, also was seized along with Gutor, 7½ miles southeast on the north bank of the Danube.

The Soviets took 100 commmunities in the drive on Bratislava, and on the southern end of the front seized 40 others besides Nagykanizsa, A southern end of the front seized 40 others besides Nagykanizsa. A southern wing moving along the Drava River captured the town of Szent Mihaly, 55 miles northeast of Zagreb. In that area the Red Army, aided by Bulgarian troops, captured 10,000 German prisoners, for a two-day total of 36,000.

All of Hungary except a 40-square mile area east of Vienna and a 30-square mile sector in the south has now been cleared.

STALIN'S ORDER OF THE DAY

The capture of Nagykanizsa, a city of 35,000 which is 118 miles south of Vienna, was announced by Premier Joseph Stalin in an Order of the Day. Bulgarian troops led by Lt. Gen. Stoichev, participated in its capture.

The city is the center of a chain of oil fields producing 1,000,000 tons annually. The only natural sources the Germans now have left are a few wells on the Westphalian plain producing about 17,000 barrels daily and new borings northwest of Vienna producing 15,000 barrels daily—a mere trickle compared to the war needs. From now on, economic experts said, the Nazis must depend on fuel from synthetic factories which have been taking a terrific beating from Allied planes.

Dispatches from Moscow said the battle of Vienna was roaring to a climax as the Soviets pushed a siege arc toward the city on the Blue Danube. Roads were choked with fleeing refugees, impeding the movement of German troops and machines.

As the German lines guarding the route to Hitler's "inner citadel" in the Bavarian Alps crumbled along a 300-mile front from Slovakia to the Drava, American planes based in Italy struck in support of the advancing Soviets for the third successive day.

Fortresses and Liberators battered Graz, 85 miles southwest of Vienna; the Saint Polten rail yards, 30 miles west of Vienna; Krems, 35 miles northwest of Vienna and two rail bridges 12 miles south of Graz on the main line to Yugoslavia.

For additional foreign news turn to page 8.

American landing craft, jammed with infantrymen of the 77th Division, sail in for the assault on the Kerama Retto Island group, just off the coast of Okinawa. The landings were made before the Okinawa assault opened.

Yanks Advance 5 Miles on Okinawa, Threaten to Split Island in Two

GUAM, April 2 (UP).—American infantrymen driving for the east coast of Okinawa have advanced at least five miles inland, threatening imminently to thrust to the shores of valuable Nakagusuki Bay and split the island in two, front reports said tonight.

A second infantry force moving southward along the west coast in a tank-led advance against intensifying Japanese resistance was less than seven miles from the burning city of Naha.

A band of civilians, including women, charged the lines of an American army battalion on the south flank of the Okinawa front Sunday night in a weird form of Banzai suicide attack. All but three were killed. The survivors—women—were made prisoner.

Twenty-four hours after the landing on Okinawa, 362 miles south of Japan, the first plane had landed on captured Kadena airdrome—a Dauntless dive bomber. It was an emergency landing, but both Kadena and Yontan fields were expected to be in use within a matter of days.

Civilians were pouring into our lines by the hundreds today, coming down to the coastal plain from the caves where they had hidden.

CIVIL AFFAIRS

The first civil affairs government of the Pacific war, under Brig. Gen. William E. Crist, took charge.

So smoothy was the civil affairs part of the invasion working that it was indcated the American infantrymen and Marines might soon have a chance to use the Japanese invasion currency which they took ashore. By official order, no American money was permitted on Okinawa.

Hurley Rejects Yenan Bid For U.S. Arms

WASHINGTON, April 2.—Maj. Gen. Patrick Hurley, United States Ambassador to China, told a press conference today that the United States could not grant a Chinese Communist request for arms and ammunition. He said that this government recognizes the Chungking regime, and that to supply the Communists would be equivalent to recognizing them as belligerents.

The Ambassador added that the objective of the United States is to unify China's armed forces for war against Japan, and that some progress had been made and is expected along these lines. He said the Chungking regime is still the strongest political force in China.

Hurley expressed confiednce in Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek's declared intention to form a democratic government, and said conflicts between the United States and China over certain members of the Chinese cabinet had been eliminated.

Denies Frisco Parley Delay

SAN FRANCISCO, April 2.—Rumors that the San Francisco United Nations Conference, slated for April 25, will be postponed were sharply denied today by John Peurifoy of the U. S. State Department. The conference "will proceed as scheduled," he said.

Special assistant to the director of the State Department's Office of Public Affairs, Peurifoy is in the city to outline meeting arrangements.

Ned Irish Disagrees With Himself

Ned Irish, promoter of basketball and acting president of Madison Square Garden, was caught in a maze of his own contradictions in Judge Samuel L. Leibowitz's court in Brooklyn yesterday and the consequences may be very serious for him.

For Irish refuted an earlier statement made to Police Commissioner Louis J. Valentine on Nov. 9, 1944. At that time he told the Commissioner that the "gamblers are becoming particularly bold at hockey and basketball games, openly congregating in the lobby, in the corridors and in certain sections."

Commissioner Valentine put this statement of Irish's into the record on Feb. 23 of this year when he testified under oath.

But yesterday Irish, flushing under the questioning, denied making this statement to the Commissioner.

"We have a disturbing situation here," Judge Leibowitz declared. "The Police Commissioner, under oath, has stated here that Mr. Irish told him that gambling was rampant at the Garden. Mr. Irish, on the other hand, now testifies that he did not say so. In fact, Mr. Irish goes on to say that not only is professional gambling not rampant at the Garden, but that gamblers do not operate there at all."

Then, turning to District Attorney Cohen, Leibowitz said, "We can call Commissioner Valentine in, can't we, to find out just what Mr. Irish DID say.'

District Attorney Cohen's questioning was obviously trying to prove that Irish, as president of the Garden, was responsible for the betting which was "rampant" there.

Exile Leader Charges Argentina's Maneuvers Aid Nazi Postwar Plot

By RODOLFO GHIOLDI
Communist Representative in Patria Libre, United Argentine Underground Movement

MONTEVIDEO, April 2.—It is interesting to examine the Mexican Conference's weakness toward Spain and Argentina in the light of Germany's postwar plans for a comeback which were just exposed by the U. S. State Department.

The present overtures to the Allies by the fascist leaders of Spain and Argentina—the Falange and the GOU—are not at all in conflict with Nazi interests. As a matter of fact, they are an integral part of these interests.

World War II is no longer a problem for Hitler, simply because he knows that he has lost it. His present furious resistance is aimed solely at the war's prolongation, hoping against hope that this will encourage misunderstandings among the United Nations.

For the past few months the Nazis have been busy laying the basis in Europe and America for World War III.

Whatever may have been their services to the Germans in the past, the GOU and Falange are just beginning to play their main role tdoay, in line with Nazi postwar objectives.

HITLER'S AIM

From this point of view, Hitler's ideal is to establish supporting bases in other states, even if this means that the lackey regimes must declare war on him.

The huge reality of a GOU-Falangist sub-Axis could have tragic consequences for world peace and inter-American tranquility.

There seems to be no doubt that Germany's major effort at this time is to strengthen this sub-Axis.

This German aim is behind the change in the "Hispanidad" concept—the "'Greater Spain" idea which has been vigorously revived throughout Latin America by Falange agents. "Hispanidad" was used heretofore as an active factor to obtain German victory in World War II. Now, having lost all hope of military victory, it has become the medium for Nazi comeback attempts in the Western Hemisphere.

Spanish Foreign Minister Lequerica expressed this new line quite frankly in his recent speech at the La Rabida monastery, where he spoke of Spain's "rights" in Latin America.

That is why the Mexico Conference's lack of understanding on the Spanish question is so dangerous. Therein lies the danger of tolerating Falangist blackmail aimed to get Spain into the United Nations and of the open door offered Argentina, which may well lead to her recognition.

Allied Ships Pound Italian Riviera Port

ROME, April 2 (UP).—Allied warships, continuing their attacks along the Franco-Italian border, bombarded the Italian Riviera port of San Remo, an Allied naval communique announced today. Ground force action along the Italian front was limited to scattered patrol clashes.

Katrinka and Barbara Rueb, 2½-year-old Dutch-American girls, weigh in their bundles of clothes for needy people in war-torn areas at opening of United National Clothing Collection drive at City Hall. The girls are cousins. Barbara's father is serving in the Dutch army. —Daily Worker Photo

Byrnes Resigns; Post To Go to Vinson

WASHINGTON, April 2 (UP).—Justice James F. Byrnes, predicting that V-E Day is "not far distant," resigned today as director of the Office of War Mobilization and reconversion. President Roosevelt, expressing "heartfelt regret," accepted the resignation and immediately nominated Fred M. Vinson, head of the Federal loan agencies, as Byrnes' successor. Vinson formerly was Director of Economic Stabilization. He took over the loan job only a few weeks ago after Jesse H. Jones was ousted by the President.

Byrnes has been Mobilization Director for a year and 10 months. He was charged with coordinating all home front phases of the war effort and settling disputes among government agencies.

BYRNES

He issued the disputed orders closing race tracks and imposed a midnight curfew on entertainment places. He promised on Saturday that these bans would be revoked on V-E Day.

Byrnes asked that his resignation become effective today. But the President requested that he make it effective on the date that Vinson is confirmed. Byrnes agreed to stay in Washington until his duties are transferred to Vinson and then will return to his home in Spartanburg, S. C., for a rest.

VINSON

An exchange of correspondence between Byrnes and President Roosevelt recalled that as early as last June Byrnes had announced his desire not to remain in office to administer the reconversion program. After the election in November, Byrnes again reminded the President of his desire to leave. The agreement then was that he would acecpt the war mobilization directorship only until V-E Day.

In addition to the exchange of correspondence, Byrnes authorized White House Press Secretary Jonathan Daniels to make the following statement for him:

"Though I could not see my way clear to accept the detailed task of reconversion for the period I know it will take, it does not lessen in any way my intense interest in the prosecution of the war and the making of an enduring peace. I hope I can make some contribution as a private citizen."

Byrnes' letter of resignation was dated March 24. Mr. Roosevelt, in his reply to Byrnes, said, in part:

"Although you go, I shall like to think that at any time in the future I can avail myself of your wisdom, knowledge and understanding."

MAYOR SORRY TO HEAR BYRNES HAS RESIGNED

"I am very sorry to hear that Jimmy Byrnes has resigned," said Mayor LaGuardia yesterday when told the former had quit his post as Director of War Mobilization. The Mayor added that Fred Vinson, who will take over the Byrnes post, "is a good man."

City Clothing Collection Opens With Vim

New York City launched its drive at City Hall yesterday to collect 50,000,000,000 pounds of clothing to be shipped to people in war-torn Europe and Asia as part of the United Nations Clothing Collection Clothing Collection, with the Borough of Queens leading the city with an initial 5,000 pound contribution.

As the Queens Borough President's truck rolled into the plaza a Navy barrage balloon manned by men of the U.S. Maritime Services was sent aloft proclaiming the beginning of the campaign.

In the City Council Chamber Henry J. Kaiser, national clothing collection chairman; Grover Whalen, local chairman, and Mayor LaGuardia called on New Yorkers to meet their individual minimum quota of seven pounds per person.

Mayor LaGuardia urged those who donate clothes to "put yourselves in the place of the person who will receive them" and see to it that items should be contributed from the standpoint of quality and usefulness."

He said he would buy a new suit "for a little fellow about my size" as his contribution.

Among other early donors to the drive were Beatrice Lille, English actress, and the City's Borough Presidents who each weighed seven pounds of garments.

Whalen said the clothing would be picked up at 3,000 stations in the city.

Backing the drive are the AFL and CIO unions, China Relief, Russian Children's Welfare Society.

UMW, Operators Continue Parley

WASHINGTON, April 2 (UP).—United Mine Workers and the soft coal operators conferred today.

At the close of today's bargaining session, the operators went into private conference to consider modification of wage proposals submitted by Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins.

Jail 18 Here In Black Market

Eighteen grocers, butchers and poultry dealers went to jail yesterday as the City launched a new drive on the black market in food.

Sentenced at the War Emergency Court these storekeepers, hauled in with 22 others accused of violations, received sentences ranging from one to 15 days, plus substantial fines.

The drive will be continued until retailer co-operation is achieved, Sheriff John J. McCloskey, Jr., and Commissioner of Markets Henry M. Brundage announced yesterday.

"We have been having especial trouble in the poultry black market," Sheriff McCloskey said. "On every hand the overcharging is alleged to be at wholesale levels. The only way to get to them is through the retailers. So far we haven't had voluntary help from them (the retailers). Now we are seeking sentences that will force and stamp out the black market."

Commissioner Brundage described the drive as "the first of this magnitude." **"There will be no letup," he said. "We are going to continue this drive until we get co-operation."**

Bridges Case Stirs Keen Court Interest

By VIRGINIA GARDNER

WASHINGTON, April 2.—An obviously interested and vocal Supreme Court today began hearing arguments on a writ of habeas corpus in the Harry Bridges deportation case.

Attorney Richard Gladstein, of San Francisco, opening for the CIO Longshoremen's leader in 20 minutes of argument was unable to make much headway because of frequent questions put by at least four justices.

Absent was any of the impressive formality ordinarily associated with the Supreme Court. The case was last on the day's calendar, and preceded by a long argument during which the justices sat impassive and silent for the most part. Immediately Galdstein began, however, the nine men on the bench became considerably more animated.

Gladstein pointed out Bridges has denied consistently he was ever a member of the Communist Party. (The Communist Political Association had sought to intervene but was denied an opportunity to present evidence refuting Attorney General Francis Biddle's findings that the Communist Party advocated overthrow of the government by force and violence.)

Justice Frank Murphy asked if there was any evidence that Bridges personally ever had advocated overthrowing the government, or ever distributed literature to that effect. The answer was that there was no such evidence whatsoever, and the government did not claim he had.

In the same way, other justices, revealing considerable familiarity with the case, came to the point in queries. Justice Hugo Black thus asked at one point if there was any charge that something took place after the first deportation hearing on which the second hearing was based.

"No, your honor," said Gladstein, "and the period covered by the evidence in the second hearing (before Judge Charles B. Sears of New York) covers the same period as that presented before Dean James M. Landis (of Harvard University)."

Chief Justice Harlan F. Stone wanted to know if Dean Landis, trial examiner in the first deportation hearing in 1939, who completely cleared Bridges, decided the same issue as that before the court. "We contend that in essence it is the same," was the reply.

The Hobbs amendment to the statute, passed in June, 1940, admittedly designed to get Bridges, made past membership as well as present a deportable offense. But Bridges' lawyers claim that "the sweep of the 1939 Landis hearing had, in truth, embraced the whole period of Bridges' residence in this country," in the words of the brief by Pressman, Gladstein and Carol King of New York City.

The Attorney General, who took the unprecedented step of overruling the Board of Immigration Appeals after it unanimously overthrew Judge Sears' findings, accepted the evidence of only two of 15 witnesses on membership. The others he found to be "untrustworthy, contradictory or unreliable."

Of these two, Gladstein told the court, James O'Neill was said by government agents to have told them he saw Bridges pasting stamps in a Communist Party book. O'Neill never testified to that, however, but denied he ever made the statemnt, or that the alleged incident ever occurred.

Sears had allowed introduction of an unsigned, unsworn statement allegedly given to the agents by O'Neill, but for impeachment purposes only. Yet this statement was relied on by Biddle in making his finding.

Byrnes Played Steadying Role in Capital

By ADAM LAPIN

It is hard to realize that James Francis Byrnes, thin, wiry and still remarkably spry for all his 65 years, will no longer be an active participant in government affairs.

Since 1910 Byrnes has been around Washington most of the time in one capacity or another, as Congressman, as Senator from South Carolina, as Supreme Court Justice, and since 1942 as one of the key officials in the war effort.

As Economic Stabilization Director and for the last 22 months as Director of War Mobilization, serving in a real sense as assistant President in charge of home front problems, Byrnes has had a unique position in Washington.

CONCILIATOR

This is not only because he was charged with more authority and responsibility than any other civilian official exeept the President. Coordinating war activities was only part of his role.

The other, perhaps equally important role, was to keep Congress in line, to prevent too frequent revolts by Southern Democrats, to serve as an assurance to businessmen that the administration wanted to cooperate with them and to curb sporadic outbursts of internecine warfare in the government's official family.

For this latter role of conciliator-in-chief, Byrnes was ideally suited both by personality and background. His 14 years as a Congressman and 11 years as Senator had given him many close associations with conservative and middle-of-the-road Senators and Congressmen. In addition, Byrnes is a quick-witted conversationalist and has the persuasive personality of a born compromiser.

That he contributed much to the war effort and took many burdens off the President is unquestionable. He influenced Congress on some issues. Although at one time he seemed inclined to listen to business-as-usual interests, he prodded both Congress and the nation to give unstinting support to the war effort.

A close friend of Bernard Baruch's, Byrnes collaborated with the elderly financier in developing reconversion plans designed to stimulate full production after the war, which included some, by no means wholely adequate, reference to the human side of reconversion. More recently, Byrnes has tried to prevent too much concentration on reconversion at the expense of the war effort. And now he is resigning to let his successor, Fred Vinson, tackle the whole problem from the start.

CAUTION CRITICIZED

The most frequent criticism of Byrnes from labor and progressive circles is that he did not give the civilian war effort the required integration and planning. This was the other side of his skill as a negotiator. He sometimes compromised differences without striking out boldly for a correct policy.

More than once he tended to compromise in a conservative direction. He interpreted the President's executive order of April 1943, on stabilization so rigidly that it would have blocked adjustment of even the grossest wage inequalities. The result was nearly to wreck the War Labor Board.

But it was too much to expect that Byrnes could break wholly with his conservative past. He was an active administration supporter until the middle of the President's second term. Then he split with the President on the need for WPA appropriations. He supported Cotton Ed Smith in 1938 over the President's opposition. He sponsored an anti-sitdown strike amendment to the Guffey Coal Act.

It is in the light of this background that Byrnes' record of the last few years becomes even more remarkable. He did not become an embittered diehard like so many of his friends among the Southern Democrats. He did not lose track of the paramount importance of the war effort.

Byrnes is in his own person a symbol of the national unity behind the President. And in his own way he served loyally and well.

Recy Taylor Case Finds Parallel in Georgia Outrage

The acquittal by a DeKalb county (Georgia) jury of one of three confessed white rapists of a 17-year-old Negro girl "was a deliberate and cynical flouting of the basic principles of democracy," Miss Henrietta Buckmaster, co-chairman of the Committee for Equal Justice for Mrs. Recy Taylor, declared yesterday. She pledged full support of the organization in the campaign to bring the other two rapists before unbiased juries.

The crime occurred Dec. 24, last, when 20-year-old Walter Berry, Jr., with his high-school girl companion, both Negro, were waylaid by three white men. Berry was severely beaten. The girl was forced to accompany the men in an automobile to a lonely shack in an adjoining county. All three of the men raped her. Found on the road the following day, the girl was taken to a hospital where her condition was considered so serious that she remained on the critical list several days.

The girl's name is withheld by the commitee for her protection.

Identified by Berry, the men, it is asserted, confessed to arresting officers. The trio was indicted on charges of rape, assault with intent to murder, and larceny of an automobile. Though rape is a capital crime in Georgia, the men were released on a total of $6,000 bail.

On March 23, in the face of the admission of guilt, a DeKalb county jury took less than six minutes to acquit Howard Lamar Morgan, one of the accused rapists. The other two still face trial.

"Governor Ellis Arnall of Georgia must be informed that the people of the nation want these rapists brought before juries which consider the case on the facts, juries which are not blinded to justice by the fascist-like doctrine of white supremacy," Miss Buckmaster said.

"The Committee for Equal Justice for Mrs. Recy Taylor, in publicizing the kidnaping and rape of a young Negro woman of Alabama, got the nation's support behind those Alabamans who are demanding the indictment of six white hoodlums. This case is too similar to be ignored by our Committee. Negroes and whites in Georgia have asked our help in making the nation aware of this crime and in getting national support for their demands for equal justice."

Puerto Rican WACs Happy Over Mixed Combat Units

By LOLA PAINE

Pvt. Olga Montes, 22, and Pvt. Haydee Norat, 21, members of Puerto Rico's WAC company now stationed in the U. S., said yesterday that they were "thrilled with the world's biggest democracy," that they wanted to see what it was like, meet its people and "practice our English with them."

Olga said she has two brothers in the service, one in the Puerto Rican regiment in France, the other in California, and she added that her boy friend was also in the Puerto Rican regiment overseas. Haydee has a brother in service on the island. Her boy friend is in the Puerto Rican regiment, too.

The Puerto Rican WAC company came to Manhattan from the South last week after taking basic and special clerical training for Port of Embarkation work. They will serve as mail processors at the Embarkation Post Office, 464 Lexington Ave. Manhattan, coming gladly to these jobs with the knowledge that they are definitely relieving men soldiers for active combat.

Asked what they thought of a recent Daily News editorial which poisonously referred to women in uniform as "degrading" the nation, the two WACs became angry and spoke quickly in Spanish. Olga then said, "It is hard to describe in English what I mean. It means . . . my blood is hot, my blood boils . . . as you would say."

Haydee's blue eyes lit up then, and she said simply, "I am so, so proud of my uniform that . . . " and she couldn't find English words to express her pride.

But one thing troubles them, they said. That's the segregation Puerto Rican girls ran into—for the first time in their lives—when they voluntarily joined the Army. Segregation, the girls explained, is unheard of in Puerto Rico, where whites, Negroes and Indians live as one people.

The girls pointed out that the mixture of the people is so frequent and the skin coloring so varied that nobody thinks about categories.

Pvt. Olga Montes (left) and Pvt. Haydee Norat are members of the Puerto Rican WAC company now stationed in New York City. They're assigned to special Port of Embarkation work.

—Daily Worker Photo

But to the dismay of Puerto Ricans and all others who hate discrimination, when the Army recruited about 200 Puerto Rican WACS, all the darker girls were promptly Jimcrowed and sent for training to Ft. Des Moines, Iowa, where Negro units are given their basics.

The 171 WACs considered "white" were shipped immediately after recruiting six months ago to Ft. Oglethorpe, Georgia, where again the girls found that "people were all separated all over in everything," and they wondered why Americans in this country didn't behave according to the Constitution "which says all Americans should be treated alike." Both girls looked forward, however, to the day when all discrimination is eliminated from the Army, and they welcomed the recent news that Negro and white troops, shoulder to shoulder on the Western Front, are shooting Germans together. "That's good," they agreed.

Both girls looked forward to the day when the war will be over. They look forward also to the safe return of their brothers and boy friends. When the day comes, they will get married. And they hope to settle down and raise families in a Puerto Rico that is no longer a "colony" but an independent nation.

News Capsules

First Lady Answers Gripers

MRS. FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT said yesterday she saw no reason for postponing the United Nations security confernce scheduled to start April 25 in San Francisco. Neither could she see much reason for the fears some people are expressing about possible difficulties at the conference, she told a press confernce. The United Nations, she said, "have to have a conference to discuss the things they are worried about." Mrs. Roosevelt praised Sen. Vandenberg's statement that conference decisions should be left "fluid."

* * *

THE DETROIT FREE PRESS condemned the un-American position taken by the Detroit Council when it rejected by a majority of one the recommendation of the Detroit Housing Commission for the 1,000-family Negro housing project in Oakwood, voting for the project were Councilmen George Edwards, Henry Sweeney, Frank Cody and Eugene Van Antwerp. Those who voted against were Councilmen William Rogell, Charles E. Dorias, Fred Castator, William Comstock and John Lodge, president of the Council.

* * *

The Franklin medal—highest honor of the Franklin Institute—will be awarded this year to **DR. HARLOW SHAPLEY**, director of the Harvard College observatories, Cambridge, Mass., it was announced yesterday. Dr. Shapley will receive the award at Medal Day ceremonies here April 18.

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SENATOR ELMER THOMAS, chairman of the Senate's food investigating committee, promises a searching investigation of black market conditions. The committee has thus far been a forum for meat packers to attack OPA regulations. Thomas said he reached his decision to look into black markets after receiving hundreds of protesting letters from housewives.

* * *

For the second time in two weeks, thieves have broken into a Massachusetts State Guard **ARSENAL** at Chelsea and escaped with machine-guns and other weapons, the State Adjutant General reported yesterday. Recently robbers entered a school at Uxbridge and escaped with weapons and ammunition.

Iron Range Labor Forms Joint Council

HIBBING, Minn., April 2.—Cementing one of the most significant moves in Minnesota trade union history, CIO, AFL and Railroad Brotherhoods representatives elected officers to the newly-formed Iron Range Joint Labor council.

Policies adopted by the unity group include cooperation with management on unemployment problems, support of economically sound postwar programs, aid to veterans, friendly settlement of local union jurisdictional disputes and joint political action on civic and legislative matters.

Block Theft of Meat From U. S. Transport

WASHINGTON, April 2 (UP).—A plot to divert 14,000 pounds of meat from the troop transport Sea Perch to the San Francisco black market was uncovered in time to save the meat, the War Shipping Administration revealed tonight.

The ship's chief steward and assistant steward and two restaurant proprietors were convicted and sentenced to imprisonment for complicity.

The Federal Bureau of Investigation made the arrests after Ed. Heuck & Co., San Francisco meat supplier, reported the plot to WSA officials. The sentencing of a truck driver also believed to be involved was deferred until April 6.

Moscow Greets Allied Advances

Wireless to the Daily Worker

MOSCOW, April 2.—The great news from east and west fronts is the main topic of conversation in Moscow these days. Marshal Tolbukhin's sweep westward into Austria and the Allied generals' drive eastward into the Reich is keeping the map-marking public busy.

"Americans love to travel quickly," Ilya Ehrenburg writes in Red Star, referring to Gen. Patton's drive, "and now they are battling according to taste. They made a clean cut through German defenses, forced the Rhine in grand style and now they are swinging eastward. At first the Germans fled from Cologne to Konigsberg and to Nurenburg. Now there's no place left for them to run."

While the general feeling here is that complete victory is near, the press and public are calm as usual. Pravda reminds its readers that the enemy still disposes powerful groupings.

"To hold our offensive," says Izvestia, "the enemy is continually sending fresh divisions to the eastern front."

The Mayor Gives Us a Good Budget

——AN EDITORIAL——

Mayor LaGuardia's 1945-46 budget goes a considerable distance toward meeting one of the most vexing problems in our city, the pay of government employes, the "forgotten man" of our wartime economy.

Though the budget is a good one, there are weaknesses.

A $1,200 minimum wage, for example, is too low. You simply cannot live on that kind of pay, particularly in a war economy.

The Mayor includes close to $20,000,000 in his budget for increased pay to departmental employes, teachers, transport workers, hospital employes, etc. We hope this will prove to be a step toward improvement of labor-management relations between the city's employes and the administration.

Moreover, we do not agree with the Mayor's rejection of the contention that many classes in our schools are overcrowded. Our reporters have described that overcrowding and its evil effect on more than one occasion.

The Mayor hit an appropriate note in his remarks on annual wages instead of "per diem" pay. This is a major postwar problem for the nation and his attitude will be helpful in promoting the fight for an annual wage in industry.

Also encouraging are his proposals for improvement of public health facilities. He makes room for expansion on child health clinics, and he sets aside a sum for the city's share in the proposed health insurance program which he hopes to get under way on Jan. 1 of next year.

Since we are facing a special session of the State Legislature on the problem of financial relations between the city and the state, his position on this is particularly noteworthy. He asks that the utility tax, now given temporarily to the cities, be retained by them permanently; that the state give aid to the city-owned colleges; and that the flat sum of $45,000,000 a year for state aid proposed for New York City in place of the present system of state-shared taxes be increased.

We think the Mayor should be backed in these demands. The problem, however, requires more extended public discussion and study. We would renew our suggestion that the Mayor appoint a committee of public-spirited citizens from all walks of life to go into it thoroughly before the Legislature meets.

Mental Patient Flies A Japanese Flag

LOS ANGELES, April 2 (UP).—Stillfred V. Kavanagh, 39, a laborer who said he was a member of the former Japanese consulate here, was held for investigation today after flying a six-foot Japanese flag from a downtown office building.

Police Quoted Kavanagh as saying that he flew the flag Easter Sunday to "get more sympathy" for Japan. The flag was ripped down by two unidentified servicemen.

GROPPERGRAMS

Having passed over the Rhine, the Yanks are now celebrating Passover in Germany.

NAM Hit by Wall St. Journal For Balking at Labor-Employer Pact

The Wall St. Journal, greeting the Murray-Johnston-Green labor-management "code of principles" in an editorial, disagrees with Ira Mosher, president of the National Association of Manufacturers, on his criticism of the agreement.

The editorial, in Friday's issue of the paper, expresses the hope that the NAM, too, will become a party to the agreement.

"Mr. Mosher says their statement of principles is 'premature.' We do not agree," declares the Wall St. Journal. "Leadership in any field at first looks premature to some observers. He adds that 'such a statement should be the result of deliberations by a larger and more representative group.' The answer to that is that a larger group, or several groups, have now been given something to deliberate upon and have been summoned to stand forth and deliberate."

To Mosher's charge that the seven principles in the document are 'generalities on which there is already wide agreement' the Journal replies:

"But men seeking an agrement of wide scope can only begin with the ideas in respect to which they are in accord, or near it, and then endeavor to enlarge the area of their common thought."

Noting further Mosher's demand to know how these principles are to be made to work, the Journal stresses that this will depend largely on the national committee to be set up under the agreement which will attempt to apply its principles to "specific cases."

"In that work," adds the Wall St. Journal, "the National Association of Manufacturers or influential members of it, should take an important part. This newspaper hopes and believes that the NAM will be welcomed into the committee's ranks."

The business publication sees the joint agreement as "an attempt to begin the reconciliation of management and labor objectives" which will be "sorely needed in the transition period to come."

UE Wins Night Premium Pay In GM Contract

DAYTON, Ohio, April 2.—A 7½ percent third shift premium, retroactive to Oct. 5, 1943, is one of approximately 30 improvements won by the CIO United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers for 31,000 General Motors electrical division employes under a War Labor Board decision.

The board directed the company to work out with the union satisfactory definitions for second and third shifts and to incorporate them in the agreement.

The WLB rejected a series of company proposals that would have weakened the contract.

Maintenance of membership, checkoff of dues and initiation and a directive governing arbitration were among the provisions approved. The order also directs that procedure for transfers be negotiated in local agreements and that charges of personal prejudice or discrimination for union activity, in connection with transfers, be handled as grievances.

Another important part of the order directs union and company to negotiate time standards and incentive pay.

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An Editorial

The Lewis Danger Remains

A SOFT coal strike has been averted but the danger is suspended for only 30 days.

John L. Lewis' sudden discovery that a halt in coal production would be a blow at the war effort, should not be taken seriously from a man who during the critical year 1943 called four general coal strikes.

Lewis feels the pressure of both the international and national situation. With Hitler's defeat so near and even Argentina's Fascists hastening to declare "war" upon Hitler, Lewis' position is not very strong.

The mine union dictator's effort to capitalize on last week's vote in the mine fields as a vote of confidence in himself, isn't very impressive either. All press accounts, even from those quarters politically friendly to Lewis, explain that the miners felt that they had no other choice than to vote as they did, believing that a majority against a strike would weaken their demands. The miners also regarded seizure as inevitable and that a strike would thereby be avoided.

The real explanation for Lewis' backdown, at least for the present, is the defeat of his strategy. He depended on sparking a general strike wave in a number of industries along with his own walkout, to merge into his long-planned general assault upon the administration's policies. He was to spearhead for those elements that are so anxious to undermine the Crimea agreement and the San Francisco conference program.

What happened? The result on the referendum of the United Automobile Workers on the no-strike pledge, instead of furthering Lewis' plan, dealt a blow against it. The CIO's executive board, far from reflecting the claims of split-mongers, was unanimous for reaffirmation of the no-strike policy except for two textile union votes. The textile union's leaders, after scrapping the no-strike pledge and announcing strike plans, retreated, and now favor approval of the wage grants announced by the WLB. And, no less important, is the Murray-Johnston-Green labor-management agreement announced last week, which even projects a no-strike policy after the war.

John L. Lewis must have become convinced that he would not succeed in his plan for a strike insurrection at this time. That does not mean, however, that he has abandoned his plans, or that his supporters in other unions will give up. They must be watched, exposed and defeated.

Midwest CPA Speeds Activities To Rally Support for Crimea

By OTTO H. WANGERIN

CHICAGO, April 2.—In an interview with Philip Bart, CPA secretary of the Illinois-Indiana district, I gathered some information on the growth of the CPA in that district last month.

Bart reported that along with the majority of the American people, the CPA was geared for varied activities supporting the San Francisco conference. He enumerated for me labor, women and civic organizations' undertakings all directed to mobilizing support for the Crimea charter.

Bart reported that in March a little over 500 new members joined the CPA. The clubs that have done relatively good work are the Gannett-Tubman with 43 new members, the 42nd Ward with 26, Logan Square, 29, 22nd Ward, 21, and Haym Solomon, 38.

GOALS SET

A recent district conference attended by 300 from CPA clubs urged that each club strive to activize 30 to 40 per cent of its members to recruit at least one new member by April 15, and that meetings on industry, shop and national group basis be organized stimulate the drive.

The Illinois-Indiana district has ordered 45,000 copies of Earl Browder's pamphlet America's Decisive Battle. To date more than 20,000 have already been distributed. More than 1,000 were mailed from the District office to members of the state legislature, city aldermen, civic leaders and trade union officials.

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Ask Staten Islanders To Help Grand Jury

With the Grand Jury due to hold its fourth hearing today on Staten Island's alleged crime wave, District Attorney Farrell M. Kane of Richmond County yesterday appealed to residents with information to present themselves for questioning.

Many Negro soldiers are stationed at the Staten Island Fox Hill cantonment, and attempts are being made in certain quarters to blame them for the reported wave of crimes.

Three members of the Grand Jury will make a personal inspection of the Fox Hills installation today.

Bridges Pioneered for Capital-Labor Amity

Harry Bridges, West Coast labor leader whose deportation reactionaries are still trying to force, pioneered for the type of labor-industry harmony represented by the seven-point charter for postwar relations just enunciated jointly by Eric Johnston, U. S. Chamber of Commerce president, AFL President William Green and CIO President Philip Murray.

BRIDGES

Bridges, whose fight against deportation was before the Supreme Court yesterday, was the first top leader in any section of America's labor movement to put forward a program of postwar labor-management cooperation, based in the first place on a perspective of expanding employment opportunities and a mutual pledge against strikes and lockouts.

As early as last spring, the International Longshoremen's and Ware housemen's Union, which Bridges heads, proposed a preamble to future contracts embodying this point of view. Later this general approach was concretized by the union in contracts with employers which brought some immediate improvements in conditions and gave evidence of strengthened labor-management relations.

UNION'S STAND

To clarify "leftist" critics who protested that a perspective of postwar national unity was a "sell-out," Bridges explained his union's stand in a special article for The Chicago Times last June.

Here are some excerpts from what he wrote at that time:

"It is defeatist thinking to assume that bigger and better strikes are inevitable after the war, just as it is defeatist to assume that there must be unemployment and mass misery.

"We of the ILWU are not fighting for the purpose of picking up and renewing old economic quarrels any more than the United Nations are fighting for the purpose of resuming old quarrels among themselves. In this sense, an employer-ILWU agreement not to engage in economic struggles would be similar to the Teheran, Moscow and Cairo agreements."

* * *

"Industrial peace can only be maintained through realization and pursuance of a common aim on the part of capital and labor, that common aim being the abolition of unemployment and the achievement of security for both business and worker, and thus remove one of the main causes of strikes."

* * *

"The burden cannot be placed wholly on employers, wholly on labor or wholly on government. Each must do its share. The government must work with both to guarantee jobs and trade expansion and must be prepared to offer its services when needed and requested for peaceful settlement of disputes. Employers, for their part, must accept what has been manifest in the war—that labor is a bulwark of democracy—and they must recognize that organization is here to stay."

* * *

"We of the ILWU believe there is enough good, hard business sense among our employers to insure industrial peace along the lines of the Local 6 preamble. We believe the ILWU rank and file would rather see us planning to keep people on the job than to be planning to pull them off. That is the basis of our thinking as we approach negotiations."

Bridges Union Backs FDR Plan

SAN FRANCISCO, April 2.—Delegates attending the convention of the CIO International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union have endorsed the World Trade Union Conference and President Roosevelt's program for 60,000,000 jobs.

Harry Bridges, ILWU president, said the union had been supporting the principle of international labor unity for years. He hit Matthew Woll, William Green and other AFL leaders for failing to participate in the labor conference at London.

"Their main argument is that 27,000,000 Soviet trade unionists are not free labor," he said. "When trade unions there bargain collectively, they bargain with representatives of government.

"The main question for the AFL is not free trade unions but that in one country the people own the means of production and in another they don't. Maybe some day we'll get into that battle. Point is, it isn't the issue today."

Major Gen. Clarence Kells, commanding general of the San Francisco Port of Embarkation, in an off-the-record address, indicated that top speed would become more and more necessary on the West Coast. Bridges assured him the convention's aim was to give maximum backing to the war effort.

Sailor and Girl Killed in Auto Crash

GREENSBURG, Pa., April 2 (UP).—A 17-year-old sailor and his girl companion were killed, and another sailor and his companion critically injured today when their automobile crashed into a parked trailer-truck on the Pennsylvania turnpike.

Seaman Sammy Jack Self, Manchester, Tenn., was killed instantly. His companion, Betty Ryan, 22, Pittsburgh, died of a skull fractura

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Reactionaries in Uproar

THE American enemies of the Dumbarton Oaks plan and of long-term unity of the great powers, are putting on quite a performance. They are firing their bazookas, creating an unholy racket, throwing up smokescreens before the American public. And we believe it is a desperate performance, by desperate men who are leaving no stone unturned to break up the coalition and scuttle the San Francisco meeting, even before it gets under way.

The real obstacle to the success of the world security parley does not lie in the real or imaginary differences among the United Nations. Differences there are—as there always will be. And differences often become serious, which need not surprise us at all. It would be a Utopian world indeed, if there were not all sorts of differences, even among the Big Three, and even after a basic conference like Yalta.

The single most important issue is undoubtedly the attempt to seat Argentina at San Francisco. As we pointed out the other day, Argentina's "declaration of war" has nothing to do with winning the war; it is part of a Nazi plan to win the peace, to infiltrate the United Nations and undermine them from within.

Last Friday, the State Department made public an excellent document warning of precisely such moves from Hitlerism. We have every right to insist that the State Department live up to its own document, and reject Argentina's application to re-enter the inter-American system, and to sit at San Francisco. If this is done, one of the most serious issues between the great powers will be removed.

Problem of Poland

Then there is the problem of Poland, whose provisional government has now been recognized by Yugoslavia and Czechoslovakia, in addition to the Soviet Union. The Crimea Conference gave an excellent solution to the Polish problem; the delay in carrying it out has now caused a difference of opinion among the Big Three.

There are only two alternatives—either to carry out Crimea, which means to broaden the existing provisional government before April 25, or to grant the provisional government a seat at San Francisco, pending the fulfillment of Crimea. But one thing should be clear: The provisional government represents the living, democratic forces of the Polish nation. Certainly, the London exiles do not, and neither do any individual Polish politicians who are seeking that leadership of Poland which they forfeited by four years of bitter hostility to Polish democracy and the Soviet Union itself.

We think it is unfair and ungenerous of our own country and Britain to make the Polish people pay for the ambitions of a handful of politicos in London. So irrespective of whether we have diplomatic relations with the Warsaw leaders, the State Department and the British Foreign Office should not be bargaining at the expense of a small nation which has earned the right to take part in the world security parley. The issue should never have come to its present stage. It should go no further.

The Voting Proposal

As for the multiple voting proposal, we take it as a proposal, worth discussing, as we indicated editorially last Saturday. There is no reason for the furor which the Republican papers—even the best of them—are causing. Who profits by all this, after all? Sen. Vandenberg, and his kind. And they are open enemies of the whole Dumbarton Oaks project.

Mr. Vandenberg's own memorandum makes that clear. His interest in "justice," which he wants written into Dumbarton Oaks, has nothing in common with Jefferson's conception; its smacks more of Charles Coughlin's use of the word "justice."

The main content of Vandenberg's amendments are obvious: He wants to use the small nations against the great powers. He wants to upset the status quo after this war as soon as possible. This means in plain language that he wants to revive fascism, to strengthen it where it exists, to lead the United States into support of every reactionary force against the Soviet Union.

It is men like Vandenberg—and all his supporters—who are causing the manufactured uproar. And in the commotion, the sane, calm voice of Mr. Stettinius himself is almost drowned. The conference will be held, and it will succeed because it has to, said the Secretary of State. In that spirit the barking dogs should be silenced.

LOOK UNDER THE HAT

— To Tell the Truth —

Topnot Come Down

— by Robert Minor —

A FRIEND asks about the meaning of a passage in my pamphlet "Heritage of the Communist Political Association"* which reads as follows:

"Without reservaton I say that when the German armies were defeated before Moscow and Leningrad, and then at Stalingrad, and again at Kursk and across the Dnieper—the whole course of world history was changed.

"A half century that began with a world dominated by imperialism came to an end."

My friend asks whether I mean that "imperialism came to an end."

No, I don't. And that reminds me of a story:

* * *

DOWN in the Brazos Valley in the 1890's a traveling evangelist showed up from nowhere with a circus tent and a Message from Scripture: that **women must take off their hats in church.** His slogan, which he said he took from the Bible, was **"Topknot come down."** He drew enormous crowds throughout the river bottoms as he thundered that every woman who wore a hat at a preaching was going to burn in hell. In the crowded circus tent lit by gasoline torches, he would end his perorations by opening the Bible and pronouncing the terrible words: **"Topknot come down!"** Women would weep and throw their bonnets on the ground and tromp on them and men would groan and little girls would scream and little boys would run out of the tent if their fathers didn't hold them.

It was bad for the regular churches, so a delegation of ministers was formed to go to the big tent to ask the evangelist to show them where the Bible said "Topknot come down." The evangelist replied "Don't you know the Book?" and the people yelled and the ministers were ashamed and went away to read the Bible again for weeks and couldn't find the place. But they got tired of it, and one day they waylaid the evangelist on a lonely road with baseball bats and wouldn't let him go until he showed them where the Bible said "Topknot come down." It was in the Book of St. Matthew, chapter 24—

"15 When ye therefore shall see the abomination of desolation, spoken of by Daniel the prophet, stand in the holy place, (whose readeth, let him understand;)

"16 Then let them which be in Judaea flee into the mountain:

"17 Let him which is on the house**top not come down . . .**"

So, St. Matthew did say "top not come down," but it was only the bob-tail end of a sentence.

* * *

WHAT I said had come to an end was not imperialism, but **"a half century** that began with a world **dominated by** imperialism." Imperialism has not ceased to exist. But the half century in which the course of world events was determined by imperialism as the dominant and unchecked force, such as, for instance, the plunging of the whole world into war by the struggle of rival imperialist powers—has come to an end. And even this is subject to confirmation by our **action** in cosummating the Crimean agreement against a sinister and very powerful opposition which has **anything but** "come to an end."

That is correct. When Stalingrad forecasted the doom of German imperialism, it became certain that Japanese imperialism would fall too; that this meant that the imperialist domination of Europe and Asia would be overthrown, and that no other imperialism could ever replace it in the sense of **dominating the world.**

My friend asks whether I would say the epoch of imperialism came to an end. No, I would not. This forces a definiton of imperialism. There are several views. The German Social-Democrat Cunow said crudely that imperialism is progressive, and that we should grovel before it. Kautsky said imperialism is a **policy**—that imperialism is not capitalism itself, but a form of policy **"preferred"** by finance capital. And Plekhanov, as Lenin said, reduced imperialism to a "swear word" to apply to the enemies of his own imperialism.

But in the sense implied by the term "epoch," imperialism is not a policy, nor a word of invective or praise. Imperialism is **capitalism itself**—at **a certain stage** of development, i.e., **"imperialism is the monopoly stage of capitalism,"** as Lenin said in his magnificent book **"Imperialism, The Highest Stage of Capitalism"**—the very title of which is another and thoroughly sound definition of imperialism. We must get down to the economics of it, and the clearest definition of imperialism as Lenin gave it in its "basic, purely economic factors," is the following:

"1. The concentration of production and capital developed to such a high stage that it created monopolies which play a decisive role in economic life.

"2. The merging of bank capital with industrial capital, and the creation, on the basis of this 'finance capital' of a financial oligarchy.

"3. The export of capital, which has become extremely important, as distinguished from the export of commodities.

"4. The formation of international capitalist monopolies which share the world among themselves.

"5. The territorial division of the whole world among the greatest capitalist powers is completed."* *

Within the field of this "purely economic" definition, what has changed since Lenin wrote it in 1916? The concentration has not vanished, but increased; the merging of bank and industrial capital is not less, but greater. The export of capital will be probably five or six times greater than ever, after the war; and it is likely that huge capitalist corporations (e.g., British and American) will, under government direction, "share" the world mar-

(Continued on Page 9)

— Worth Repeating —

POSTWAR PEACE is vitally bound up with the acceptance of the Bretton Woods agreement by the United States, writes Sen. Robert F. Wagner in the current (April) issue of the Free World, saying: As the leading industrial and financial power of the world, the responsibility of the United States is very great. The other nations await our action since neither institution could function successfully if we should refuse to participate. If this unfortunate development occurs, it will be interpreted as a sign that the United States is reverting to its former isolationist mode of behavior, and the other nations would make their plans accordingly. . . .

Your Home Town

ALTHOUGH there are no statistics at hand, I'll wager there are more artists and more paintings being turned out in New York City than any near comparable populated area in the world. And except for the well known, and too few, art museums, little of this superb talent is available for display and enjoyment of the public. All one has to do is take a walk around 57 St. on Madison Ave., and one will quickly discover why Mr. Average New Yorker is being rooked out of his cultural rights these days. In that ultra swank area one will find that the Big Money has thrown its golden hooks into palette and canvas, and during the past few war-boom years many good artists have been coaxed farther away from the people and are now performing for the few who can afford several thousands dollars for a painting.

* * *

BUT there are a few hardy souls among artists with sufficient integrity to revolt against the Madison Ave. monopoly and who are trying to bring fine art before the populace. I spent an afternoon at one such place recently. You simply walk into this gallery from street level. There is no suave atmosphere, plush carpets or purple velvet drapes which are characteristic of the too, too precious galleries uptown that don't want the People as customers, simply because they don't have the price.

The place I visited is the RoKo Frame Shop at 51 Greenwich. Jane Rogers, a charming woman, and artist in her own right, runs the gallery with a German-Jewish refugee partner. You simply walk in and enjoy yourself, and if you feel like buying one of the paintings, the price is not prohibitive.

During the past year Miss Rogers has brought new and highly talented artists before the public and has resurrected others who sickened at working for uptown galleries. On display at the moment are water colors by Vincent Drennan, "a man of the city," as Miss Rogers describes him. Drennan captures the feeling of mass and movement of the city in his painting and has the courage of a Van Gogh in his daring use of color.

The RoKo gallery, again without fanfare, has also brought several excellent Negro artists before the people and has given them an audience they would probably have had to wait many more years to achieve if Miss Rogers hadn't simply hung their pictures and flung open the doors of her little gallery for people to walk right in. Among the Negroes to whom she has directed the attention of art critics are Ernest Crichlow, Joe Delaney and Norman Lewis.

* * *

WHILE I was talking to Miss Rogers, a half dozen people wandered in from the street, among them a Catholic priest. It was apparent that several of these off-the-street visitors had never been in a gallery before. At first they were hesitant and puzzled. But after a few moments they shed their shyness and lost themselves in the singing color of the paintings lining the walls.

The fame of this modest gallery is spreading. Miss Rogers told me this story:

"One bitterly cold evening last winter a truck stopped outside. I noticed it had a Virginia license. A man in overalls got out and reached in back of the truck, pulled out several canvasses and came in. He was embarrassed and terribly modest. Someone down in Virginia had told him about our shop and he wanted to know if I thought his stuff was good enough to display. His name, he said, was John Anderson."

Miss Rogers pointed to a painting on the wall. It was excellent, the work of a good artist.

"Later," she said, "after we gave his stuff a showing and the critics praised it, I found he was the son of the late Sherwood Anderson. He simply didn't want to exploit his father's name. He is making his own niche in the art world through his talent now."

Where Art Is Warm and Friendly

by John Meldon

Views On Labor News

1. Those Who Predicted The Labor-Management Charter

by George Morris

LABOR is warmly welcoming the Murray-Johnston-Green labor-management "charter." Employers, even those who do not go all the way with Eric Johnston, are reserved in voicing objections.

The Wall St. Journal goes as far as to disagree editorially with Ira Mosher, head of the National Association of Manufacturers, on his criticisms and urges the NAM to become a party to the agreement. Even hard-boiled spokesmen of business view the document seriously because they recognize its significance.

Point one of this column's discussion on the "charter," and I'll have a great deal to write about it, is to settle some old scores and clear them off the table.

My mind goes back to the general howl that exploded 15 months ago when Browder's speech, "Teheran and America," was published. Those were the days when it was stylish to kid around about Communists going "free enterprise" and "betraying" labor by "joining hands" with Wall St.

Among those who performed funeral services over us were the Social Democrats, Norman Thomas Socialists and Trotzkyites. It was comical to watch some of these gentlemen who haven't had a spark of Socialism for a score of years, suddenly become concerned with the fate of the working class now that the Communists "gave up" the class struggle. The one solution they offered was for followers of Communism to switch to their dried-up little skeletons.

* * *

WHAT Browder did was to point out that it will be a long time before Socialism is an issue in the United States since even most leaders of labor still believe in capitalist enterprise. He further pointed out that the unfolding of the Teheran agreement, which provides for a peaceful coexistence of Socialist and capitalist countries after the war also opens an era of prolonged peaceful development in the United States. He put the issue as one of support or opposition to Teheran, irrespective of class lines. He saw the possibility of collaboration between labor and those employers who work in the spirit of Teheran, along a path of economic expansion, higher living standards and elimination of such conflict as strikes to settle differences.

Some months later, in April, 1944, Harry Bridges startled the country when he proposed to his union a standard contract preamble which embodies this very idea of collaboration with employers on a program of job security, higher standards and elimination of strikes after the war.

The Dubinsky-Norman Thomas-Lewis-Trotzkyite symphony blared out as never before. He promises to "hamstring" labor after the war, too, they shouted. PM, which until that time had been sniping at Browder and had run a series of articles deliberately distorting his position, now switched its guns upon Bridges. Here was a golden opportunity to drive a wedge into the CIO. Walter Reuther's faction in United Automobile Workers kicked up several resolutions condemning Bridges. They even had R. J. Thomas "buffaloed" for a while, judging by a statement from him in PM.

* * *

EMILE RIEVE of the Textile Union became charged with "militancy." Socialist Nicholas Zonarich, in his convention of aluminum workers, had a resolution passed condemning Bridges. He is now an organizer under Philip Murray, with his union merged with the steel workers. And Samuel Wolchok, that most "militant" of labor leaders, his lament was most bitter. Their wires and resolutions to Murray demanded that Bridges be removed as West Coast CIO director.

These peddlers of disruption received their answer when Murray invited Henry Kaiser to address his steel convention and later, jointly with the shipbuilder, presented a postwar program of labor-management collaboration to the President.

Now they have Crimea and the "charter," a document that fully bears out Browder's prediction (Victory and After, 1942) and the proposal that Bridges made. By all the rules of honesty and sportsmanship the symphony ought to sing out an apology or put Murray, too, on their blacklist! As a matter of fact, baloney aside, they did aim at Murray when they threw bricks at Bridges.

(Next column, the old-line "class collaboration" vs. the present-day national unity.)

Science Notebook

by Peter Stone

THE American Association of Scientific Workers continues to take the intellectual leadership in preparing the moral climate which will allow American science to expand in the postwar world. Last Monday they turned their Association meeting into a public forum on The Future of American Science, with a broad representative panel of speakers under the famed moderator - educator, Prof. Lyman Bryson.

The speakers came from all sections of American scientific life, and included Prof. Harlow Shapley, director of the Harvard Observatory, Dr. Albert Farewell Burchard, who heads the Bemis Research Foundation at MIT, Lewis Allen Berne, international president of the FAECT-CIO, and a representative of business, S. J. Novick.

Dr. Shapley set the tone for the meeting when he pointed out that all scientific work was a cooperative venture which needed the participation of all peoples. He said that scientists are and always should be part of the social organism. He saw thousands of unsolved problems still facing "constructive assault" and asked that our citizen-scientists be informed of these problems through the publication of a series of books and pamphlets.

The Harvard astronomer envisioned science fairs for the young, amateur research workers throughout the country and urged "that we catch the young embryos now, so that we make certain of tomorrow's full-grown scientists." The various enterprises needed money, direction and organization, and such projects must get the full cooperation of government, labor and business.

* * *

CONDEMNATION of science writers who foster the ancient legend that gadgets and inventions spring full blown from the brain of a great pundit, or preferably a young unknown, was voiced by Prof. Burchard. He pointed out that science as a rule was not necessarily the product of one man's genius, and suggested that the "scientific miracles" of this war were inherited for the most part from researches conducted in the prewar period.

He warned against the cessation of private research and called for a continued cooperation of scientific work on the part of government, business and the foundations. He pointed out that much fundamental science had been lost because theoretical scientists had to turn their attentions to the necessities of the war effort. Budget inadequacies make for uncertainties in developing any pure science program, and he joined in the ideas advanced by Dr. Harry Grundfest, secretary of the association, that long-term grants be made for such studies.

New Moral Climate For Science

Two interesting ideas for improving scientific work were advanced by Dr. Burchard. He foresaw the need of developing a Russian linguistic educational program, especially for understanding and grasping the scientific techniques and ideas advanced in Soviet periodicals. He also asked for the establishment of an international reference library so that the thousands of journals and publications could be digested and indexed for future researches.

* * *

THE outstretched hand of the labor movement was extended by Lewis Allen Berne. He called on scientists and technologists to understand the skill, talent and genius residing in the labor movement. The union leader said that science was the technique of modern life, and labor the instrument which used the technique. The advancement of science requires freedom from duress, stress and the assurance of security for scientific workers. The most effective champion for such a world was the organized labor movement, which needed the services of science, just as the latter needed it for establishing the climate which would let it prosper. He asked that the scientists gather into an international body, similar to the World Labor Congress which had convened in London.

Mr. Novick quoted ideas advanced by Kaiser, Wilson of GE and Eric Johnston to indicate that some industrial leaders were thinking of the necessity of full employment, so that their plants could be kept at full capacity.

Listen Here, Mr. Editor

Seymour Keiden, Poet and Hero

Easton, Pa.

Editor, Daily Worker:

I want to express my appreciation for that fine article last month by Samuel Putnam on the poetry of Pvt. Seymour Keiden, soldier and poet who died on a Luxembourg battlefield last Dec. 29. Keidan was writing the poems in his first volume, "No Choice," while we were both here and doing active political work among the people in 1942 and before, when he was a student at Lafayette college.

"Si" took an active part in selling and getting Worker subs and would be proud to see the fine paper we have today.

ALFRED D. SPIEGEL.

●

Transit Employes And Transit Conditions

Manhattan.

Editor, Daily Worker:

The recent Brooklyn Bridge trolley accident in which sixty people were injured urgently points up the acute need for the Board of Transportation and Mayor LaGuardia to enter into genuine collective bargaining with the Transport Workers Union, CIO.

The stubborn denial of the Board Chairman, John H. Delaney and his cohorts to grant the the most elementary American rights to the 32,000 transit employees who are working amidst intolerable conditions and wage standards has been accompanied by a gross indifference to the rapidly deteriorating condition of the equipment itself. Councilman Michael J. Quill, TWU International President, warned back in January at a public meeting in City Hall Park, that unless the Board took drastic steps to come into a harmonious relationship with its employees and improve working conditions, the state of the transit lines would sink below the safety level. That this came to pass is now being realized by the millions of riders who use the facilities daily.

We transit employees urge the public to write to Mayor LaGuardia insisting that he immediately enter into negotiations with the TWU so that the benefit of decent wage and work standards apply in N. Y. and that the transit system avoid the breakdown that Delaney's policies are causing.

BMT SUBWAY EMPLOYEE.

●

A Pacific GI Hails the 'Overseas'

The Marianas.

Editor, Daily Worker:

(Addressed to Bob Thompson, Editor of the Overseas Supplement).

Mail-call today was a double treat—a letter from Helen, my wife, plus the Feb. 25 edition of The Worker Overseas Supplement! What a tasty morsel for a GI starved for some real news and analysis—to bite into mentally, of course).

If this Crimea Conference issue is an example of what we guys can expect, then I can only holler right out loud—"Helen darling, where's that March 4 issue of the Overseas Supplement?"

So, Bob (or can I still call you "Sarge"?) congratulations on the job you're doing for us and as we move further westward, that little supplement will be found in the upper left pocket of our fatigues.

K. B.

The opinions expressed in these letters are those of the readers and not necessarily of the paper. We welcome letters from our readers and their friends on subjects of current interest. To facilitate the printing of as many letters as possible, and to allow for the freest discussion, please limit letters to 300 words.

Warns Monarchists Intrigue Against A Democratic Spain

Spanish monarchists are going through motions of breaking with Franco in order to sneak into San Francisco under the guise of Spain's true representatives, warned Ernestina Gonzalez, director of the Voice of Fighting Spain radio program, in an interview yesterday with the Daily Worker.

Miss Gonzalez referred to reports that Antonio Goicochea, head of the Monarchist Party, had broken with Franco, whom he supported until now. Earlier reports said that two other monarchists—the Conte de Palnes, Spanish Ambassador to Argentina, and the Duke of Alba, Ambassador to England, had resigned their posts.

"If the monarchists are breaking with Franco now," Miss Gonzalez said "it doesn't mean that they dislike fascism more than before, or want to unite with democratic forces.

"They are simply relying on support from monarchist-minded persons in high places to sneak into San Francisco under the guise of Spain's true representatives."

The Spanish people, as Miss Gonzalez emphasized, are represented not by these Monarchists, who are breaking with Franco at the last minute, but by the Supreme Junta.

The president of this united organization recently gave an interview to the Spanish underground newspaper, Reconquista de Espana, which was republished here yesterday by PM.

The Supreme Junta, he said, believes that Franco and the Falange can be overthrown only by force. This does not mean "civil war and subsequent chaos" because the huge majority of the Spanish people is opposed to Franco.

"We do not ask to be saved from the outside without struggle," he said. "Fundamentally, the liberation of Spain must be the work of the Spanish people. We ask that all help, direct or indirect, for the Hitlerite Franco shall cease and that the Spanish people shall thus be aided in their struggle to free themselves from the bloody chains of Hitler's agent.

"Concretely the Supreme Junta asks from the United Nations that all relations with Franco be broken — diplomatic, and most important, commercial relations."

The government of national unity which must replace Franco's fascism will represent fully "all tendencies except those owing allegiance to foreign influence," the underground leader asserted.

The Supreme Junta, which represents Republicans, Socialists, Catalans, Basques, the Free Masons, the Popular Catholic Party, the Catholic Agrarian Unions and the two trade unions federations—UGT and CNT—will not itself become Spain's government, he said. But unity must be maintained after the insurrection which ousts Franco, to provide the political stability necessary to revive Spain from "its present prostration."

By contrast with the Monarchists who are looking for an easy way to replace Franco's dictatorship with a dictatorship of their own, the Supreme Junta directs guerilla armies throughout Spain.

As its president said, "the free play of all parties" must be the immediate basis of the national insurrection which will liberate Spain from fascism.

Let 'er Roll

THE political aspects of press work can best be illustrated by results in recent activity. And this letter from Samuel Percely of Newark, N. J., expresses it better than we can.

"I received my 5 x 5 membership card and button months ago, also the new book by Dr. Ward for which I would like to take this opportunity to thank you. I am not only a member of the 5 x 5 Club, but I sell each day five copies of The Worker which I pick up in stores, and five extra ones on Sunday which I get the same way. I guarantee two store keepers no trouble with returns, and they in turn display our papers the same way as they do others.

"Among my customers, whom I supply with other literature also, are a Democratic district leader, a PAC district leader, a Negro tailor, and Irish woman attorney, a commander of a Veterans Post, a Negro ward committeeman. I have had many interesting experiences as do all those who work along these lines. I also sell several copies each week to people where I am employed. I have been instrumental in getting a number of professional men and women to display our literature on their waiting room tables. I should have mentioned two Negro doctors who also get The Worker from me not only to read themselves, but, equally important, to display on their waiting-room tables for their patients to read."

But with all this, this devoted friend of our paper is dissatisfied. He concludes, "All in all I'm managing to keep my end up fairly well, not as well as I'd like to, but working 10 to 12 hours seven days a week handicaps me to some extent."

* * *

The Nat Turner Club of the CPA, Manhattan, writes is to tell us about an interesting event at one of their club meetings. "We played host to the County Players, a new dramatic group which presented a skit. 'What Do You Read?' By means of satire, parody and song, the inadequacies, the distortions, the sins of omission and commission of the general press were pointed up. The audience, as readers, had a few lines to sign as their verdict for each paper . . . until The Worker presented itself. The skit then presented the treasures contained in our beloved paper.

"The applause was enthusiastic and sincere. It was a rare treat for the fortunate members and their friends who were present. As a result of the presentation, two Worker subs were collected from among those who attended, two members joined the 5 x 5 Club, while others signed pledge to get Worker subs. Cyril Philips, president of the Nat Turner Club introduced the palyers."

* * *

Incidentally, we saw the skit mentioned, and we think it is rather effective. It needs to be adapted somewhat to the particular district which plans to present it. But this should not offer any serious problem. Nor is professional talent required to stage it. We are now running off copies of this skit, as well as of one called "Super-Subs" which originated in Detroit. If you want copies please let us hear from you.

Samuel Sillen At Forum Thursday

Dr. Samuel Sillen, literary editor of The Worker, will discuss Books of Today, at a forum under the auspices of the Mosholu-Norwood Victory Club, 3092 Hull Ave., the Bronx, Thursday evening at 8:30. Admission is 35c.

Rhine Industrialists in New Anti-Soviet Move

WANT ALLIES TO ESTABLISH SEPARATE RHENISH STATE

On Friday the State Department disclosed extensive Nazi postwar plans to maintain postwar control through an elaborate secret setup which would lean in large part on German industrialists who would attempt to maintain their grip on the economy and "to cement friendships in foreign commercial circles."

In yesterday's New York Times comes striking confirmation of this plan in a story from Germany by Raymond Daniell.

Daniell reports that the big Ruhr industrialists are backing a separate Rhenish state which they could control. They are proposing that "the Rhineland's industry could be spared safely by the Allies."

"They feel," Daniell continues, "that the United States and Britain owe Germany a debt for standing off Communism in Europe and they held that the least that the western Allies can do is to preserve the western half of Germany from Communization."

This development has been in the making for some time, and the first warning of the machinations of the Rhine industrialists came from Hans Berger in the Daily Worker some time ago.

NAZI JAILED

Daniell says that the American occupying authorities have given a "cold welcome" to these plans, and that the Rhine industrialists have been quite upset by the recent arrest of a big coal operator at Eschweiler.

The New York Times correspondent reports a remarkable crystalization of the plans for a separate Rhenish state as a buffer against the Soviet Union.

Daniell says that there is complete unanimity among those industrialists interviewed on the border of the new state and on its form of government.

This would indicate that the project has reached the stage of advanced planning and active conpiracy.

While American authorities have been cool to the proposition, there has been little evidence of a crackdown on the industrialists active in developing the plans for a separate Rhenish state which would perpetuate Nazi power and influence after the war.

Vandenberg In Plan to Block Security

Sen. Arthur Vandenberg's amendments to the Dumbarton Oaks plan were made public yesterday, and their chief effect would be to give the General Assembly of the proposed world organization large powers to veto the decisions of the Security Council.

VANDENBERG

The Assembly will be the body in which all nations, large and small, are represented.

The Security Council will consist of the Big Three, France and China plus six non-permanent members.

Vandenberg proposed eight amendments in a letter to the State Department. Five of them involve writing the word "justice" into the Dumbarton Okas plan, for Vandenberg has the insolence to think that nobody is concerned with justice except himself.

The other amendments would give the Security Council the right to revise "treaties and prior international decisions," one of his favorite ideas.

Most important of all, he would prevent the Security Council from acting, if the General Assembly had taken a stand in favor of revising the status quo after the war,

Vandenberg not only opposes the nature of the peace coming out of the war, but he wants to build up the General Assembly — working with the small nations—in such a way as to hamstring the great powers in the Security Council.

Crump Quits

NASHVILLE, Tenn., April 2 (UP). Edward H. Crump, Memphis political leader, resigned today as national Democratic committeman from Tennessee.

The State Democratic Executive Committee elected Herbert S. Walters, Morristown, to succeed Crump.

WHAT'S ON

RATES: What's On notices for the Daily and The Worker are 35c per line (6 words to a line—3 lines minimum).

DEADLINE: Daily at 12 Noon. For Sunday, Wednesday at 4 p.m.

Tonight Bronx

MORRIS GAYNOR, business agent District No. 9 Painters, AFL, speaks tonight on World Labor Conference at West Farms Club, 1013 E. Tremont Ave. 8:30 p.m.

Coming

GET YOUR CHEST X-RAY! $1 per person. IWO Office, 1272 Hoe Ave., Bronx, April 5th-7th. Ausp.: City Central Committee, IWO.

MEET THE MEN whose songs you sing and whose tunes you hum. Songwriters' Festival, Saturday, April 7th at Council for African Affairs, 23 West 26th St. Dancing, refreshments and plenty of entertainment. Admission $1, incl. tax. 8:30 p.m. Ausp.: Citizens Committee of Upper West Side.

AMERICAN LABOR PARTY presents "Pinocchio," a full length play for children, Saturday afternoon, April 7 at 2:30 p.m., at Central Needle Trades High School Auditorium. Cast of 60. Admission 60c. Tickets at Workers Bookshop, 44 St., Bookfair, Jefferson School, Skazka, etc. Benefit milk fund for babies in Italy. Order by mail from ALP, 16 E. 41 St.

FOREIGN BRIEFS

French Army Growing

Gen. Charles de **GAULLE**, reviewing a French Army victory parade in Paris, told 100,000 spectators that the French people must rely largely on their own efforts, their unity, to enable France to take her proper place in the future of Europe . . . French War Minister Andre **DIETHELM** announced that by the end of the year France will have 16 divisions of fully armed and equipped troops.

All eight divisions which President Roosevelt has promised to equip will be ready by September, he said. Plans are in progress to arm 70,000 troops to enable France to reconquer Indo-China singlehandedly.

Col. Gen. Enver **HOXHA**, Premier of Albania, has asked the Big Three that the government of democratic Albania be invited to the San Francisco World Security Conference. He stressed Albania's important contribution to the war, as contrasted with other countries who made no contribution but will be at the conference . . . Members of the Albanian Orthodox Church of St. George in Boston seconded Hoxha's request. . . . Marshal **TITO** announced that the Yugoslav Government has recognized the Polish Provisional Government at Warsaw. . . . **POLISH** President Boieslaw Bierut and Premier Edward Osubka-Morawski thanked Stalin in the name of the Polish people for the Red Army's liberation of Danzig and Gdynia . . . Romanian Foreign Minister George **TATARESCU** urged closer economic and political relations with the Soviet Union.

Southern **ENGLAND** has been free of buzzbombs for four days. Hopes are high that the siege has ended and that the Nazis are pulling out of Holland where most of the robots were launched . . . Some 75 **LATIN AMERICAN** organizations will march in a Good Neighbors Parade down Central Park West to the Bolivar Hill in Central Park near 85 St. on Saturday, April 14. Mexican workers from Workers Camp No. 5 in Babylon, N. Y., will march, "proclaiming their good will and solidarity with the people and governments of our sister Republics and with the rest of the allied Nations." Juan E. Richer, Mexican Consul, announced.

Ceilings on Imported Swiss Cheese Set

WASHINGTON, April 2 (UP).—Specific ceilings prices for swiss cheese—the real thing from Switzerland—were announced today by the office of price administration.

Generally, the prices for imported Swiss are about 12¾ cents a pound higher than the price for domestic Swiss.

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No Right to Assemble in Greece

The Greek American Council yesterday protested the arrest in Greece of Mrs. Demetrios Partsalides, wife of the general secretary of EAM, the National Liberation Front, and 13 others on the charge of meeting "illegally."

"This and other recent acts of the Plastiras government, which violate the Varkiza agreement,' the Council said in a cable to Regent Archbishop Damaskinis, "rival the police methods of the fascist dictatorships. Democratic world opinion will not tolerate fascist re-enslavement of heroic Greece."

"These arrests mean that the democratic right to free assembly is non-existent in Greece," Michael Mandelenakis, Council secretary, declared in a press statement. "The government has continued its arrests of EAM supporters, barred all members of EAM from public employment."

Minor

(Continued from Page 6)

ket to a greater rather than a less degree, though under certain limitations, drastic and inherent in the new independence of the smaller nations, an independence that will exceed any that the world has hitherto known in this epoch of imperialism. Lastly, in the matter of territorial division of the world among the great capitalist powers, beyond question there will be a colossal change, which consists in the fact that at least continental Asia, ¾ to 9/10 of the "colonial world," will no longer be a field in which economic and political problems can be solved by military expeditions into Asia; that is out forever, if partly because Asia has learned the military lesson.

Sticking to these "basic, purely economic" features, and allowing for all the changes that have occurred since 1916 when Lenin wrote it—is it not clear that this is an epoch in which "the highest stage of capitalism" continues to exist? And yet that it does not dominate the world if the Crimean agreement goes through?

But my space is used up, so I'll postpone for another day discussing the most important of all the changes that have occurred and also the more distinctively political aspects and the practical consequences of one or another view.

*Workers Library Publishers N. Y. 1944, p. 29.

**Lenin: Collected Works, Vol XIX, p. 160.

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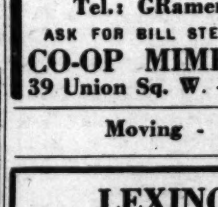
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The LOW DOWN

Mr. Ned Irish Quite A Performer on Stand

By Nat Low

Had a wonderful time yesterday at Judge Samuel L. Leibowitz's Brooklyn court. Mr. Ned Irish provided the laughs and it was like an old time vaudeville act. Even funnier in spots.

You know Mr. Irish, don't you? The well known non-promoter of college basketball at Madison Square Garden, Philly, Buffalo and points north and west.

He was on the witness stand again in the hearings on the basketball scandal and District Attorney Cohen did most of the questioning. But at times Judge Leibowitz took over and whenever he did Mr. Irish gave out with his act. I've got a couple of Danny Kaye records home and I thought he was the master double-talker of them all. But after yesterday I'm convinced Irish has him beat coming and going.

Somebody once said there's more than one way of skinning a cat. Irish has paraphrased it to read, "There's more than three thousand ways of not answering a question."

For instance, Judge Leibowitz asked, "Can any college team play in the Garden without your O.K.?" Now that's a simple enough question, isn't it? And in English, too. Not for Mr. Irish, however. Six times he talked of this and that and the other thing. Not once did he by any stretch of the imagination answer the question put to him. Finally, Judge Leibowitz, his cheeks flushing with anger, declared, "Now, Mr. Irish, I'll put it in words a child can understand. I am not speaking of Birmingham, Alabama or any other place. I'm speaking about Madison Square Garden, on 8th Avenue in New York City.... Can any team play there unless you give the O.K.?"

For five minutes Irish mumbled unintelligible words, finally admitting, as he noticed Judge Leibowitz was becoming more and more angered, that he "had veto power" over any team.

Immediately after, Leibowitz put another question to Irish. "Suppose the Deans of Athletics of the local colleges wanted to form an Athletic Association and schedule their own games at the Garden. Would you agree to let them?"

Irish mumbled something about some of them doing it now. Leibowitz shook his head vigorously. "You haven't answered my question Mr. Irish," and then put it to him again. Again Irish mumbled and stumbled, protesting in a plaintive voice.

Exasperated, Leibowitz mopped his brow and said, "Now Mr. Irish, nobody is insinuating that you are doing anything wrong. You don't have to apologize every time you are asked a question. . . . Just answer it. Simple?"

It evidently wasn't, for Irish kept up his little game, becoming more and more flustered with every minute and acting like a hurt little schoolboy. The reporters at the press table began to grimace at one another. The act was getting to be a bore. The spectators snickered out loud every time Irish pretended non-understanding of the question. The guards dozed in their chairs, looking up every so often to whisper, "This is where I came in."

The only straight answer Irish gave was a "No" to a request of the District Attorney's to reveal his income from college basketball.

The thing dragged on and on, for more than an hour and a half until finally even Leibowitz wearied of the game. He waved Irish off the stand with a brusque, "Thank you Mr. Irish, that's all for **today.**"

I have an idea the next time Mr. Ned Irish appears in court it will be on the wrong end of a subpoena and he'll have to talk then. And it won't be double-talk, either.

Indians: Not Favorites THIS Year

(This is the fifth in a series on the 1945 prospects of the major league baseball teams.)

By LEO H. PETERSEN, *United Press Sports Editor*

The Cleveland Indians are going to start the 1945 season in an unfamiliar role—they aren't going to be the favorites for the American League pennant.

Despite the loss of Ken Keltner, the hard-hitting third baseman and Ray Mack, the slick-fielding second baseman, however, Cleveland has enough left to give them a fighting chance for the first division.

The infield is Boudreau's big problem. His pitching is of at least contender's caliber. For starting berths the boy manager will have Jim Bagby; Steve Gromek, the veteran Mel Harder for spot assignments, Ed Klieman, Allie Reynolds and the veteran lefty, Al Smith.

Boudreau is counting on Charles (Red) Embree, up from Baltimore where he won 19 games while losing 11, for a regular role.

Boudreau may be up against it for catching if Steve Rosar decides not to leave his war plant job. In that event, George Susce, who was with the club last year, probably will get the starting nod with James McDonnell, Henry Ruszkowski and Jim Steiner fighting it out for the reserve berths.

Two infield spots will be certain if Mickey Rocco, first baseman, comes to terms as Boudreau, the league's batting king last year, again will hold down the shortstop post. Lou has been using Al Cihocki at second and Bob Ruthel, who belongs to Wilkes-Barre, at third but is going to try to convert Roy Cullenbine, the outfielder, into a third baseman, although he has five other infield candidates, providing Russ Peters and Blas Monaco leave their war plant jobs.

Cullenbine will win an outfield berth if not successful in the third base conversion project with Ed Carnett, obtained in a trade with the Chicago White Sox and Myril Hoag, the other flychasers. Also trying for outfield berths are Paul O'Dea and Pat Seerey, both of whom were with the club last year. The question mark so far as the outfield goes is Jeff Heath, who is holding out for more money.

Yanks Blank Giants Till 9th, Win 5-2

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., April 2 (UP).—A three-run homer by third baseman Don Savage paced the Yankees to a 5 to 2 victory over the Giants today, evening their spring exhibition series at one game each.

Savage's blow came in the eighth inning off Ray Harrell after Van Lingle Mungo had yielded two runs in the first six innings. Walter Dubiel shutout the Giants with three scattered hits during the first six innings. They scored their runs off Bill Zuber in the nith.

Giants	.....000 000 002—2	5	0
Yanks	.....100 001 03x—5	7	0

Mungo, Harrell (6) and Lombardi, Dekoning; Dubiel, Zuber (6) and Drescher.

* * *

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., April 2 (UP).—Mike Milosevich, a candidate for shorstop, signed his 1945 contract today and worked out with the Yankees. He had reported yesterday, but in accordance with club policy was not permitted to drill with the team because he had not come to terms.

* * *

WASHINGTON, April 2 (UP).—X-rays showed today that Al Javery, Boston Braves fastballer, had torn ligaments in his throwing arm and Nate Andrews, another hurler, had a chipped bone in his right elbow. Rest was prescribed for both pitchers, with Javery not expected to take his regular turn for about a month.

Holdup Man Killed in Greenwich Village

A pistol fight in Greenwich Village ended the career of a holdup man last night and critically wounded a policeman. The dead man, Joseph Fletcher, 30, of 340 W. 21 St., was one of three thugs surprised by policemen while holding up The Jlace, a village cabaret at 91 Seventh Ave. South.

Negro Soldier Sensation Of AAU Boxing Tourney

BOSTON, April 2 (UP).—A Negro soldier—confident he'll wear the world's heavyweight crown after the war—displays his fistic wares tomorrow as the National A.A.U. boxing tournament opens at Boston Garden.

With 93 simon-pure leather pushers gathered from the armed services and from 16 AAU district associations, the spotlight will be on the heavyweight class and particularly upon Cpl. Edwin Wagner of Fort Devens and Chicago.

Towering six feet seven inches and weighing 265 pounds, he even dwarfs the massive Primo Carnera who tipped the beam at 254 and stood six feet five-and-three-quarter inches.

The Corporal captured the New England amateur title in sectional eliminations last Monday. Wagner knocked out his first foe in one round, chilled his second in two. He was given the title when his third opponent declined to answer the bell for the second round after having absorbed a fusillade of rib-roasting blows.

Hailed as the greatest heavyweight prospect to appear in modern times in the amateurs, Wagner will be making his first appearance in the national tourney where champion Joe Louis showed as a member of the Michigan AAU team from Detroit 12 years ago.

Louis had little luck that year, being eliminated in the quarter-finals. But Wagner is given an odds-on chance to reach the finals on the basis of his past record—26 wins in 27 fights.

Now 24, the Chicago avalanche has been fighting as an amateur for five years. However, he has seen scant action in recent months because of his Army duties.

With at least 12 entries, the heavyweight class is considered the best in years, and Wagner seems due for plenty of competition. Among those he must face are Jack Itzel, 21-year-old former Pittsburgh football player who weighs in at 200, and Charley Lester, a 240-pound behemoth from Cleveland who's only 17.

Wings, Bruins in Payoff Game Tonite

The Detroit Red Wings and the Boston Bruins, tied at three victories all in their battle for the right to meet Toronto for the Stanley Cup, will meet tonight in the deciding game of the seven-game series. Boston's five to three victory over the Wings Sunday night saved them from elimination and if they win tonight they will complete the biggest upset series in hockey history. Earlier in the week the third place Toronto Maple Leafs eliminated the mighty Canadiens, four games to two. As usual, it was Bill Cowley, Boston's great center, who sparked the team to the victory Sunday. Cowley rammed home two goals to insure the game.

Cold Wave Spreads Over the Nation

A cold wave, shooting down from the Canadian Rockies, yesterday fanned out over the nation, following in the wake of tornadoes, floods and tidal waves. Snow fell 10 inches deep in Cheyenne, Wyo., and six inches in Denver, while snowstorms were reported moving eastward into Kansas.

The U. S. Weather Bureau sent out a special warning, forecasting possible frost damage to midwestern fruit crops.

In the south, a three foot tidal wave swept up from the Gulf of Mexico into Morgan City, La., driving 70 families from their homes,

RADIO

WMCA—570 Kc. WEAF—660 Kc. WOR—710 Kc. WJZ—770 Kc. WNYC—830 Kc. WABC—880 Kc. WINS—1000 Kc. WEVD—1330 Kc. WNEW—1130 Kc. WLIB—1190 Kc. WHN—1050 Kc. WOV—1290 Kc. WBNY—1480 Kc. WQXR—1560 Kc.

11 A.M. TO NOON

11:00-WEAF—Road of Life
WOR—News; Talk; Music
WJZ—Breakfast With Breneman
WABC—Amanda—Sketch
WMCA—News; Music Box
WQXR—Alma Dettinger, News
11:15-WEAF—Forrest Goodenough, Music
WABC—Second Husband
11:30-WEAF—Ben Classen, Baritone
WOR—Take It Easy Time
WJZ—News; Music
WABC—Bright Horizon
WQXR—Concert Music
11:45-WEAF—David Harum
WOR—Tobe's Topics
WABC—Aunt Jenny's Stories

NOON TO 2 P.M.

12:00-WEAF—Don Goddard, News
WOR—News; Music
WJZ—Glamor Manor
WABC—News; Katet Smith's Chat
12:15-WEAF—Talk—Maggi McNellis
WABC—Big Sister
12:30-WEAF—Army Air Forces Band
WOR—News; The Answer Man
WJZ—News; Women's Exchange
WABC—Helen Trent
12:45-WABC—Our Gal Sunday
1:00-WEAF—Mary Margaret McBride
WOR—Jack Bundy's Album
WJZ—H. R. Baukhage
WABC—Life Can Be Beautiful
1:15-WOR—Tello-Test—Quiz
WJZ—Rosa Rio, Organ
WABC—Ma Perkins—Sketch
1:30-WOR—Phil Brito, Songs
WJZ—Galen Drake
WABC—Bernardine Flynn
1:45-WEAF—Morgan Beatty, News
WOR—John J. Anthony
WABC—Young Dr. Malone

2 P.M. TO 6 P.M.

2:00-WEAF—The Guiding Light
WOR—News; Talk—Jane Cowl
WJZ—John B. Kennedy
WABC—Two on a Clue
2:15-WEAF—Today's Children
WJZ—Ethel and Albert
WABC—Rosemary—Sketch
2:30-WEAF—Woman in White
WOR—News; Never Too Old
WJZ—Variety Musicale
WABC—Perry Mason
WQXR—Request Music
2:45-WEAF—Hymns of All Churches
WJZ—Correspondents Abroad
WABC—Tena and Tim
3:00-WEAF—A Woman of America
WOR—Martha Deane Program
WJZ—Appointment With Life
WABC—Mary Marlin
3:15-WEAF—Ma Perkins
WABC—The High Places
3:30-WEAF—Pepper Young
WOR—Talk—John Gambling
WJZ—Ladies, Be Seated
WABC—Off the Record
WQXR—What's on Your Mind?
3:45-WEAF—Right to Happiness
WABC—Landt Trio, Songs
4:00-WEAF—Backstage Wife
WOR—News; Jay Johnson, Songs
WJZ—Westbrook Van Voorhis, News
WABC—House Party
WMCA—News; Ray Smith, Songs
4:15-WEAF—Stella Dallas
WJZ—Variety Musicale
4:25-WABC—News Reports
4:30-WEAF—Lorenzo Jones
WOR—Dr. Eddy's Food Forum
WJZ—Janet Flanner, From Europe
WABC—Feature Story
WMCA—News; Music
4:45-WEAF—Young Widder Brown
WJZ—Hop Harrigan
WABC—Danny O'Neil, Songs
5:00-WEAF—When a Girl Marries
WOR—Uncle Don
WJZ—Terry and the Pirates
WABC—It's Maritime
5:15-WEAF—Portia Faces Life
WOR—Superman
WJZ—Dick Tracy
WQXR—Fun With Music
5:30-WEAF—Just Plain Bill
WOR—House of Mystery
WJZ—Jack Armstrong
WABC—Terry Allen, Songs
WMCA—News; Jerry Baker, Songs
WQXR—Bandstand Music
5:45-WEAF—Front Page Farrell
WOR—Adventures of Tom Mix
WJZ—Captain Midnight
WABC—Wilderness Road
WQXR—Man About Town

6 P.M. TO 9 P.M.

6:00-WEAF—News Reports
WOR—Paul Schubert
WJZ—Kiernan's News Corner
WABC—Quincy Howe, News
6:15-WEAF—Concert Music
WOR—Newsreel
WJZ—What Are the Facts?
WABC—Edwin C. Hill
6:30-WOR—Fred Vandeventer, News
WJZ—News; Whose War?—Talk
WABC—Sports—Ted Husing
WMCA—Richard Eaton—Talk
6:40-WEAF—Sports—Bill Stern
6:45-WEAF—Lowell Thomas
WOR—Sports—Stan Lomax
WJZ—Peggy Mann, Songs
WABC—The World Today—News
WMCA—Recorded Music
6:55-WABC—Joseph C. Harsch; News
7:00-WEAF—Supper Club, Variety
WJZ—Headline Edition
WABC—Jack Kirkwood Show
WQXR—Lisa Sergio
7:15-WEAF—John H. Vandercook, News
WOR—The Strange Dr. Weird
WJZ—Raymond Gram Swing
WABC—Variety Musicale
WMCA—Five-Star Final
WQXR—Footlight Echoes
7:30-WEAF—Dick Haymes, Songs
WOR—Arthur Hale
WJZ—One Man's Family—Play
WABC—Concert Orchestra
WMCA—Raymond Walsh
WQXR—Spotlight Music
7:45-WOR—The Answer Man
WMCA—Sid Gary, Songs
WHN—Johannes Steel, News
8:00-WEAF—Ginny Simms, Songs
WOR—Frank Singiser, News
WJZ—Ted Malone—From Overseas
WABC—Big Town
8:15-WOR—Curt Massey, Songs
WJZ—Lum and Abner
8:30-WEAF—A Date With Judy
WOR—Roy Rogers Show
WJZ—Alan Young Show
WABC—Theater of Romances
8:55-WABC—Bill Henry, News

9 P.M. TO MIDNIGHT

9:00-WEAF—Mystery Theater
WOR—Gabriel Heatter
WJZ—Washington Correspondents Forum
WABC—Inner Sanctum—Play
WMCA—News; Newspaper Guild
WQXR—Worldwide News Review
9:15-WOR—Real Stories
WQXR—Salon de Musique
9:30-WEAF—Fibber McGee and Molly
WOR—American Forum
WJZ—Spotlight Band
WABC—This Is My Best
WQXR—Cavalcade of Music
9:45-WMCA—My Story—Greater New York Fund Drama
9:55-WJZ—Short Story
10:00-WEAF—Bob Hope, Comedian
WJZ—Transatlantic Quiz
WABC—Service to the Front
10:15-WOR—Sydney Moseley
10:30-WEAF—Hildegarde, Songs
WOR—The Symphonette
WJZ—Dorsey Orchestra
WABC—Congress Speaks
WMCA—Frank Kingdon
WQXR—Celebrated Arias
10:45-WABC—Behind the Scenes at CBS
WMCA—Marilyn Towne, Songs
11:00-WEAF, WOR—News; Music
11:05-WJZ—William S. Gailmor
11:30-WEAF—Words at War—Sketch
WJZ—Metropolitan Opera, U.S.A.
WABC—Casey, Press Photographer
12:00-WEAF, WABC—News; Music
WJZ, WMCA—News; Music
WQXR—News Reports

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— Film Front —

'Dumbarton Oaks' Film of the Hour

By David Platt

The Dumbarton Oaks plan for an international security organization to prevent the world from falling to pieces every 25 years, is explained in simple, everyday terms in Watchtower Over Tomorrow, a vastly important and timely 15-minute semi-documentary short subject produced by the motion picture industry for the State Department and the Office of War Information. Ben Hecht suggested the title and wrote the original story treatment for the film which John Cromwell, president of the Screen Directors Guild directed with the cooperation of the entire picture industry.

Watchtower Over Tomorrow opens with a powerful introductory speech by Secretary of State Stettinius urging the nation to back up the Dumbarton Oaks plan to outlaw wars "so that in the years to come we may have a chance to live in peace and freedom and in the assurance of steady jobs, of wider opportunity and of security for our families." He warns: "One thing is certain—if we sit back and do nothing, we shall have in the future what we have had in the past—periodic world-wide depression and war. Such a course no American is willing to accept."

LIVING NEWSPAPER TECHNIQUE

The picture proper begins with the preparation and firing of a skyscraper rocket gun potent enough to knock over a whole city. "That, ladies and gentlemen," comments an off-screen voice, "was a bomb out of tomorrow—a bomb that could travel faster than sound, that could cross oceans and blast a city thousands of miles away. That could be the opening salvo of World War III—a war that we must not let happen."

This is followed by a detailed analysis, along the lines of the Federal Theater's Living Newspaper technique, of the origin and meaning of Dumbarton Oaks. Backed up by actual newsreel shots and with the help of pointed questions from Lionel Stander, a horny-handed workingman and Grant Mitchell, a scholarly gentleman, as they cling to overhead straps in a crowded bus, the off-screen narrator traces the growth of the United Nations plan to prevent future Maideneks step by step from the Atlantic Charter and Moscow Conference to Bretton Woods and Dumbarton Oaks.

Watchtower Over Tomorrow then proceeds to visualize through a cast of Hollywood actors, the basic structure and essential workings of the proposed international security organization. We are taken inside one of the many buildings in which "tomorrow, all the peace-loving nations of the world will be engaged in removing the causes of World War III." We are given a glimpse of the General Assembly in action. "Underlying its work," says the narrator, "is the firm knowledge that has been added to the government of men—by two wars—that desperation and poverty anywhere on earth endanger not their victims alone, but people everywhere—the knowledge that there must be no dangerous monopolies of things all people need; that no group of peoples shall be made helpless victims of the ruthlessness of any other group."

COUNCIL ACTS TO WAGE PEACE

Graphic descriptions of the various functions of the Assembly, International Court of Justice and the all-important Security Council which represents the "power of the world" are followed by an urgent question from our strap-holding friend, the horny-handed worker in the jostling bus: "Sounds okay," he says. "But what happens if some nation won't play ball? . . . What if some cluck in some other country decides to jump the organization, and another Hitler pops up? What happens then?"

In that case, replies the off-screen clarifier: "The Security Council acts to wage peace. Its movements have been planned long ago. (Camera moves to a door marked "communications." All communications are cut between aggressor nation "X" and the outside world. (Teletype operator transmits a message to this effect.) Railroads, wire services, ship lines, airplanes, all transportation and communication facilities originating outside nation "X" instantly suspend services to that region, paralyzing its economic life." (Camera moves toward a door whch reads "Trade and Commerce.")

The off-screen voice adds: "If this does not force nation "X" to change its plans for war, the Council has been empowered by the nations of the world to enforce its decision. (Camera moves toward a door marked "Military Staff Committee.") The Military Staff Committee calls upon the air contingents of the United Nations and the bomber fleets soar skyward. (Camera moves to officer flipping the key of his desk televisor and reading from an order). This time not to wage a war—but to stop a war before it can get started—to maintain the peace." (Tremendous bomber force rises into the sky.)

"I get it," says 'the worker.' "All that happens, is like when there's trouble in the neighborhood. Somebody phones the cops, and the riot squad comes over and takes charge of things before the riot gets started."

"That's correct," replies the voice, "and you, and you and you (closeups of farmer, housewife, mechanic, businessman, girl college student) all of us, must go on not only saying it, but believing that it can and must work."

That's the sum and substance of Watchtower Over Tomorrow. The War Activities Committee of the Motion Picture Industry, under whose auspices the film is being released, has announced that more than 16,000 theaters have pledged to show Watchtower Over Tomorrow. The picture is now playing at most of the first-run Broadway movie-houses. It would not be amiss to remind your neighborhood theater of its pledge to take it. I can think of no better way to prepare for the San Francisco United Nations Conference on April 25 than to see, tell others to see and discuss and make use of Watchtower Over Tomorrow. It's the film of the hour.

A sceene from Watchtower Over Tomorrow, OWI short subject dealing with plans for an effective international security organization, based on the Moscow, Dumbarton Oaks and Crimea Conferences. It furnishes an answer to the question uppermost in the minds of all freedom-loving peoples of the United Nations: "Why can't the world get together for peace and security?" It is now being shown throughout the country.

Stettinius Speech in Watchtower Over Tomorrow

Ladies and Gentlemen:

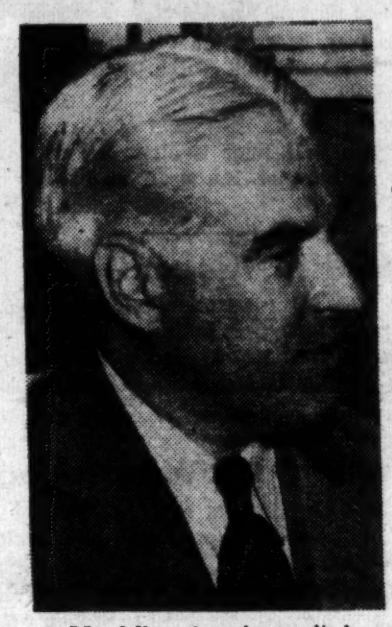
It has fallen to our lot—yours and mine—to live at one of the greatest crossroads of history. We are faced with the necessity—and the opportunity—of making great national decisions that will affect the course of our lives for many years to come. Our young men are fighting and dying that we may have the opportunity to make these decisions. Without their sacrifice, these decisions would have been made for us—by Germany and Japan.

One thing is certain—if we sit back and do nothing, we shall have in the future what we have had in the past—periodic world-wide depression and war. Such a course no American is willing to accept.

Your government under the inspired leadership of President Roosevelt, has been working with our major allies on a plan to prevent war and depression, so that in the years to come we may have a chance to live in peace and freedom and in the assurance of steady jobs, of wider opportunity and of security for our families.

Our appreciation is due the War Activities Committee of the Motion Picture Industry for the patriotic effort it is making, through this picture, to bring to you an idea of what a United Nations organization can mean for the men and women and children of our country.

The foundations of this watchtower have been built on the basis of the Declaration proclaimed at Moscow, the plan proposed at Dumbarton Oaks, and the decisions reached at the Crimea Conference. They prepared the way for adoption at San Francisco of a United Nations Charter for the world organization.



"Secretary of State Stettinius (left): "What you and I do in this year of 1945 . . . will decide . . . whether we shall be able, at last, to live together in a world free from war."

My fellow-Americans, it is our sacred duty to ourselves and to our children, to study this plan and to understand it.

Never since 1787, when our Constitution was drafted, have we as a people, faced a greater opportunity, a greater challenge, a greater test.

What you and I do in this year of 1945—believe me—will decide whether all the sacrifice and sorrow of this war have been in vain, or whether we shall be able, at last, to live together in a world free from war.

Writers' Board Honors 'Assignment Home'

The Writers' War Board has selected The Face, one of the broadcasts on CBS' Assignment Home, for distribution during April to more than 3,500 writers and nonprofit organizations throughout the country.

The Face was broadcast on Assignment Home on Dec. 30, 1944, as the fourth program in the series dealing with problems of the returning soldier. It was written by Sgt. Arthur Laurents, and relates the reactions to civilian life of a veteran whose face was reconstructed by plastic surgery.

'Silver Fleet' Holds At World Theatre

The Silver Fleet having broken all preholiday records of recent years at the World Theatre, is being held over through Easter Week.

THE STAGE

"A strong, forceful and touching play." —Rascoe, World-Telegram.
"Arresting play . . . exciting. Shumlin has staged it brilliantly."—Barnes, Her. Trib.
KISS THEM FOR ME
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CENTURY THEATRE, 7th Ave. & 58th St.
Evgs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat. at 2:30

CHILDREN'S EASTER CARNIVAL
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Suzari Marionettes
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The U. S. GOVERNMENT Presents
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"A THRILLING FULL-LENGTH FEATURE, more timely now than ever before!"
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"Wait for Me"
"★ ★ ★"—Daily News
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SPOKEN IN ENGLISH
"A warm and compassionate drama" —N. Y. Times
STANLEY 7th AVE. bet. 42nd & 41st ST.

RADIO CITY MUSIC HALL
50th St. & 6th Ave. Doors Open 7:30 A.M.
Spencer TRACY - Katharine HEPBURN
"WITHOUT LOVE"
Lucille Ball
A Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer Picture
The Music Hall's Great Easter Stage Show
Picture at: 7:48, 10:31, 1:18, 4:08, 7:07, 9:56
Stage Show at 9:39, 12:22, 3:09, 6:09, 9:00

CLAUDETTE COLBERT - FRED MacMURRAY
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IRVING PLACE
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Jewish Film "THE LIGHT AHEAD"
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"ONE OF THE VERY BEST!" -WORLD TELEGRAM
★★★★ -DAILY NEWS
THE SILVER FLEET
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WORLD, 49th ST. E. of 7th AVE. • CI 7-5747 DOORS OPEN 10:30 A.M.

HELD OVER—2nd WEEK!
★ "Alexander Nevsky"
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NOW IT CAN BE TOLD! "I WAS A CAPTIVE OF NAZI GERMANY"
CARY GRANT KATHARINE HEPBURN "BRINGING UP BABY"

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ANTON CHEKOV COMEDY FESTIVAL
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Extra! "MOSCOW CIRCUS"
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Daily Worker

New York, Tuesday, April 3, 1945

Late Bulletins

Brazil, USSR Establish Ties

WASHINGTON, April 2 (UP).—Brazil today became the 10th Latin American nation to establish diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union.

Relations were established in a ceremony at the Soviet embassy after Brazilian Ambassador Carlos Martins and Soviet Ambassador Andrei A. Gromyko exchanged notes arranging for exchange of envoys.

The two countries have been without relations for 27 years. They were broken off in 1918 with the dethroning of the Czar.

Argentina now is the only large Latin American country which does not have relations with the Soviet Union.

Martins told Gromyko that he is confident "the relations thus established may ever remain normal and friendly and that henceforth our nations may contribute to the preservation of the peace which we all are striving to achieve through the sacrifices of the present struggle."

Gromyko said he reciprocated that confidence.

Nazis Boast They Murdered 3 U.S. Officers

LONDON, April 2 (UP).—A new German "Werewolf" radio, which purports to be the voice of a nationally organized resistance movement in Allied-occupied territory, boasted today that operatives of the Werewolves organization had murdered three high American officers at Frankfurt.

(Moscow radio, heard by the FCC, said of German announcements of the Werewolves: "The wolf hunt is on in Austria. The beast now casts off its sheep's clothing of European civilization and shows its natural colors—a wolf's hide.")

Nazi Radios Hint at Assassination Plot

LONDON, April 2 (UP).—An assassination plot apparently involving Germans of national prominence was indicated in broadcasts tonight on German radios offering $40,000 (100,000 marks) reward for the killers of three persons in a limousine attacked on the Berlin-Potsdam speedway.

Only high officials and officers are able to drive in limousines.

See Spain 'Break' Soon With Japan

LONDON, April 2 (UP).—Reports reaching London tonight said Portugal is preparing to declare war on Japan and Spain has decided to break diplomatic relations.

A United Press Madrid dispatch said it was "understood on good authority" there that the diplomatic break with Nippon would take place within a few days or perhaps in a matter of hours.

British Sink 5 Japanese Ships

CALCUTTA, April 2 (UP).—British destroyers of the East Indies fleet cooperating with the RAF have sunk five Japanese ships—four of them in one convoy—in the Andamian Sea off the lower coast of Burma, and successfully bombarded Sigli in northern Sumatra and Port Blair in the Andaman islands, it was announced today.

Chinese Attack Japanese Supply Line

CHUNGKING, April 2 (UP).—The Chinese Army has opened attacks on strong Japanese positions guarding the Hankow-Canton corridor—main supply line for enemy troops guarding the coast—and is winning local successes in severe fighting, the Central News Agency reported today.

Union Wins Wide Insurance For 5,000 Childs Employes

An employer-paid insurance and health plan, won by AFL Hotel & Restaurant Employes Local 42 for its 2,500 New York Childs restaurant members, will be extended to 2,500 company employes outside the city, it was announced yesterday.

The plan, which will cost management about $124,000 a year, provides $1,000 in life insurance, $2,000 in accidental death or dismemberment; sick benefits up to 26 weeks at rates of $12, $15 and $20 a week; up to $150 for surgery; 21 days in semi-private hospital accommodations.

Maternity benefits and six weeks' sick benefits are also provided.

Under the agreement, which was negotiated by George Papalexis, president, Elmer Hauck, secretary-treasurer, Larry Roberts, general organizer, and a rank and file committee, management has taken over the cost of operation of the union's free medical service plan.

Union members get the service of a doctor at their homes day or night without charge and members of their families are entitled to free consultation at the doctor's office.

The union also won wage increases for all New York Childs employes ranging from 1 to 10 cents an hour. Approximately half are in brackets not requiring WLB approval and retroactive to Oct. 1. Other raises, principally those for kitchen personnel, require WLB approval. The total increases are about $150,000.

The insurance plan, formally approved yesterday at the offices of Max Freund of the State Mediation Board, became operative immediately.

Navy barrage balloon manned by men of the U. S. Maritime Service School signals opening of United National Clothing Collection drive in City Hall Plaza. New York City's quota is 50 million pounds of old clothes—one-third of the national goal of 150,000,000 pounds. [Story on Page 3.] —Daily Worker Photo

The Veteran Commander

THE LINEUP

WHILE it is easy to follow the operations on the Eastern Front because there a regular front still exists due to very stubborn, if unsuccessful, enemy resistance, the situation is much more difficult to report as far as the West is concerned because enemy resistance is both spotty and sporadic. No real front in the classical sense of the word exists any more. Operations have assumed the form of "group fighting," much as in the second stage of the 1939 campaign in Poland when Marshal Rydz-Smigly had lost control and the Polish Army was fighting disjointedly and haphazardly.

Through the veil of strict censorship the following lineup emerges:

The Canadian First Army is facing northward in the general Emmerich-Groeningen direction, but no major progress is reported yet. Its objective seems to be to cut off Holland from Germany and trap the robot sites and the German garrison which is reported fleeing toward Bremen.

The British Second Army is reported by the enemy to have bypassed Muenster and to be approaching Osnabrueck at the northern tip of the Teutoburg Forest. Its left wing is pointing toward Oldenburg.

The American Ninth has skirted the Ruhr in the north and has reached Lippstadt on the Lippe where it has joined hands with the American First which swept around the Ruhr from the south, reached Paderborn and whipped back with some of its elements to Lippstadt.

The American Third appears to have shifted somewhat to the north and is now in the outskirts of Kassel and Fulda.

The American Seventh is smack up to Wuerzburg and has bypassed it to the south.

There is no news of the French First Army.

The American Fifteenth Army's actions are cloaked in secrecy and we simply don't know where it is. The possibility that it will appear to reinforce the French on the extreme right is not excluded. Such a guess is prompted by the apparent weakness of our right wing which is located in a very important strategic direction (Ulm-Munich).

Thus, to sum up:

The Canadian-British group is pointing at the North Sea ports.

The First and Ninth are pointing at Berlin.

The Third is pointing at Leipzig.

The Seventh is pointing at Nuernberg-Regensburg.

The character of the fighting, at least on the pivotal First Army front, can be gauged by a dispatch from a CBS correspondent yesterday who says that there are days when total casualties of the First Army were 300 men, of whom probably not more than 50 or 60 were killed.

* * *

IN THE East Soviet troops have reached the Semmering (a group of mountains between Wiener-Neustadt and Bruck which served as a winter resort for the Viennese) and have the Vienna-Klagenfurt-Venice trunk railroad under artillery fire. Vienna has been outflanked from the south.

At the same time Bratislava is being outflanked from the north and the whole nexus of communications built around these two great cities is fast becoming paralyzed. All Hungary has been cleared except for the Nagykanizsa oil region in its extreme southwest corner.

The fortress of Glogau has fallen after a seven-week siege. This clears Marshal Konev's communications in the Kottbus direction. Besieged Breslau still hampers his advance toward Prague and Dresden.

As to Marshal Zukhov's front between Stettin and Fuerstenberg, we should like to repeat that it is probable that he will resume the advance when Allied troops from the West have matched his advance from the Vistula to the Oder with an advance from the Rhine to the Elbe.

* * *

ON APRIL 1, Tokyo date, our newly constituted Tenth Army landed on Okinawa Island of the Ruykyu group.

Two airdromes have already been captured. From these airdromes even fighters will be able to reach Formosa, Shanghai and Tsushima Strait. Thus the East China Sea has been brought under our air umbrella and the last Japanese Pacific defense line has been cracked.